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HEARING

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COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS
AND EXPOSITIONS

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OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION

JANUARY 27, 1908

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS

SIXTIETH CONGRESS

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ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION AT SEATTLE, WASH.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS
AND EXPOSITIONS,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1908.

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Present, the chairman (Hon. A. P. Gardner) and Messrs. Joseph Howell, Edwin W. Higgin, John M. Nelson, George S. Legare, Henry M. Goldfogle, Le Gage Pratt, John W. Langley, and Courtney W. Hamlin.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. E. HUMPHREY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. HUMPHREY: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we come before you to-day realizing the fact that there are many Members of Congress who entertain a very strong feeling against the Government giving aid to expositions. Whether that feeling is justified or not it is not now my purpose to argue. But I do ask you not to be for this fair because you have been for others, and I ask you not to be against this fair because you have been against others. Consistency is of itself a jewel of very doubtful value. A man too often has to compromise with his conscience in order to keep his record what we sometimes mistakenly call consistent. The really consistent man is the man that always does what he believes is the right thing to do at the time he does it, regardless of what he has done before. This is consistency that is always the real jewel. Trusting and believing that we will get from the committee such consistency, we come before you to-day with perfect confidence, because of the faith we have in the justness of our cause. Let me impress first of all upon this committee, now and for all time, our unchangeable determination that we are not going to ask the Government to give us a dollar for this exposition. Do not meet this statement by saying that such promises are easily made and quickly repudiated, or that such promise has been frequently made before. However true this may be, this promise now being made will be kept in the letter and in the spirit. And I say to you now that I will not only not work for anything that violates in the least degree this promise, but that I will work against and vote against any such proposition, and I feel perfectly justified in pledging the rest of the delegation to do the same thing. All we want, all we ask, and all we will accept is a reasonable participation therein by the Government. We want a suitable Government exhibit. We believe we are entitled to this. This much the Government has seldom or never denied. We do not think that we should be made an exception. We do not believe that you will think so when you have heard our case.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We do not speak so much to-day for ourselves as for others. Over on the farther side of the Pacific, over a group of islands, floats our country's flag. By the unseen hand of fate, by the destiny of war, these islands came to us. It is true, too true, that they brought with them many new and perplexing problems. It is also true that many patriotic citizens to-day regret that we ever received them. There are many, no doubt, if it could be done consistently with honor, who would like to see us part with them, but we have them, and no man has yet been wise enough to suggest a plan that met with popular approval for getting rid of them. So, whatever you may desire or whatever I may desire in regard to the Philippine Islands, we both know that there is little or no probability that any of this generation will ever see our flag leave them. As long as we keep these islands, it is not only our duty, but it is to our advantage in every way to help develop them and to civilize their people. The resources of these islands are little known and practically untouched. They have mineral resources of vast richness. They have tremendous agricultural possibilities. They have mighty forests of rarest and most beautiful of woods. Of all these great resources, of these immeasurable riches, the world has but the dimmest knowledge. Of their people, their capabilities, their accomplishments, and of the resources of their country, even we in the United States know practically nothing. The Government should help the Philippines to make a creditable exhibit, one especially that would show the commercial opportunities and the commercial resources of the islands. There is capital in this country ready to go to these islands, ready to develop them, ready to give their riches to the world, if the facts can only be brought to its attention. Congress should aid the Philippines in demonstrating to the world what they have. We feel entirely justified in coming before this committee and asking a liberal appropriation for the Philippine Islands.

ALASKA.

The Government has taken millions from Alaska. Three hundred and five million dollars' worth of products Alaska has produced since she became a part of our country. Alaska wishes to participate in this exhibition. This is the desire of those who represent her in official capacities. This is the unanimous wish of her people. She has no money for this purpose. She has no way to raise money for this purpose. The Government taxes Alaska for the use of the Government, but the Government does not permit Alaska to tax herself for the benefit of herself. Alaska has paid in revenue to the Government more than \$11,000,000. The Government has not expended this money for the benefit of Alaska. She has not given it to Alaska, nor has she given Alaska its equivalent. Certainly no one on this committee will deny that Alaska is justified in asking Congress to give her a small part of the millions she has paid to the Government to be used for her own benefit, to be used in exploiting her own vast riches. We imagine sometimes in Seattle and on the Pacific coast that we know what Alaska contains, that we know its resources, but every year demonstrates that we know but little. The fisheries of Alaska are beyond comparison, the greatest of the world, and yet how little we

know even of this well-known industry. How many men of this committee know that the famous codfish banks of the Atlantic are almost insignificant as compared with the codfish banks of Alaska? The experts sent by the Government to investigate the Alaska banks reported that there were 1,000 codfish in Alaska waters for every one that ever was in the Atlantic.

I know that this statement may excite the envy and arouse the fighting blood of the chairman, Mr. Gardner, to have any invidious comparison made concerning the sacred cod of his native land, or rather his native waters. I want to say further to the other members of the committee that we are now sending regularly from Seattle halibut to the classic city of Boston. So, if any of you at any time have occasion to ask the question, concerning the distinguished chairman, "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed?" the question is already answered. The halibut banks of Alaska and the northern Pacific are practically unlimited. Nowhere on all the globe do the waters so teem with life as along the shores of Alaska. Last spring I stood upon the banks of a little stream in Alaska, only 35 miles long, only a few yards wide, yet every year more than \$3,000,000 worth of salmon come up from the sea to enter that small stream. The value of the salmon alone brought from Alaska this year will probably be \$10,000,000. The salmon industries of Alaska have paid into the national Treasury, in taxes, more than \$1,000,000. These industries have received practically nothing in return from the Government. The people of Alaska are especially anxious for a great fisheries exhibit. Certainly, gentlemen, you must under the circumstances be liberal to an industry that has been so profitable to the Government, that has paid so much revenue, and that promises so much revenue in the future.

Another great resource of Alaska is, of course, its gold, its coal, its copper, and its other minerals. Of its gold the world knows something definite. It has given us \$125,000,000 of this precious metal and it is still giving at the rate of \$20,000,000 annually. But its coal mines are vastly greater and more valuable than its gold mines, while probably its copper mines are greater than either. The Government reports show that the coal fields of Alaska are among the greatest in North America. And probably the greatest copper mines on the globe are in Alaska. Then there are its vast forests. Their value is not yet, however, at all appreciated or comprehended.

The fur and the game is another great resource. The game of Alaska will prove in the future to be one of its most profitable assets. Alaska is the home of the great brown bear, the largest carnivorous animal that now lives, and of the Kanai moose, the majestic giant of all the deer family, and many other varieties of rarest large game. This game is attracting sportsmen from every part of the globe that will not only spend their money in Alaska, but that will become explorers and exploiters of this vast and largely unknown country. We are apt to think only of the gold of Alaska. Gold is only one of its resources and by no means its greatest. I confidently predict that the future will demonstrate that is one of the least. No man can measure and no man can exaggerate the resources of Alaska. And Alaska, in coming before you to-day and asking you for assistance to advertise these great resources, stands almost, if not entirely, in the position of simply asking you to give her a portion of what belongs to her in order that she may expend it for her own benefit.

HAWAII.

Hawaii pays annually more than a \$1,000,000 into the national Treasury. She wants some of this money, a small portion, to make an exhibit. Hawaii to-day is cramped and hampered, and the great development that is rightfully hers much retarded by a want of capital and by a want of people. This great handicap is due almost entirely to a lack of information of the world at large of the opportunities that Hawaii possesses. Let the people of the United States know the opportunities of this island and population and money would soon find its way there. Her representatives and her people want to participate in our exhibit. It means much to them, it means much to the nation. Congress can not afford to be miserly with Hawaii. The mighty resources of Hawaii, of the Philippines, and Alaska are practically of little use to man and bring but little benefit to the Government. They lie waiting only the magic change that is wrought by the industry of hand and brain to pour forth their measureless wealth. This transformation can only come by letting the world know the facts, by letting men know that they will be the gainers by developing these resources. It is for this purpose that Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines ask you to give them an appropriation in keeping with the greatness of their products.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PACIFIC.

The great commercial development of this nation in the future must be upon the Pacific. If we are to have commercial supremacy, it must come upon the Pacific. If we are to be a world power, we must conquer the Pacific. The future, the destiny and the integrity of this nation, depends most largely upon our action within the next few years upon the Pacific. The next ten years will be big with mighty events upon the Pacific Ocean. We may attempt as we will to disguise the fact, but upon the Pacific within the next few years will be the scene of our greatest achievement, our greatest success, our greatest glory, or it will be the scene of our failure, our defeat, and our humiliation. And herein, gentlemen, to my mind, lies the greatest reason of all for doing at this most opportune time everything possible to draw the attention of the nation to this fact. Can money be more wisely expended than for this purpose?

THE GROUNDS.

The exposition is to be held on the campus of the State University in the city of Seattle. The grounds contain 258 acres. Among other advantages the selection of this site reduced real estate speculation to the minimum. On the north side of the grounds is a beautiful natural park of giant forest trees. In the distance is seen the great white peak of Mount Baker. On the east the grounds are bounded by the shores of Lake Washington, a lake 25 miles in length, of surpassing beauty, paralleling Puget Sound, which lies at an average distance of about 3 miles to the westward. Beyond Lake Washington you see the great snow-crested Cascade Range. To the south the grounds slope down to a beautiful little body of water, Lake Union. This lake lies in the very heart of the city of Seattle, and beyond to

the southward is seen that solitary, that most splendid snow-crowned peak of the world, mighty Mount Rainier. To the westward you see Puget Sound, which Captain Hobson described a few days ago as the finest inland sea of the world. And beyond Puget Sound lies the magnificent Olympics, the most rugged mountains of the continent, whose peaks are ever white with the eternal snows. We have the most perfect climate on all the circuit of the globe. The world can not match, for marvelous natural beauty, the location we have selected. Seattle is built on a series of ridges between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, and running parallel to them. There are many crosstown street car lines reaching the lake. From the end of these lines the innumerable boats on the lake can carry the crowds to the grounds. The grounds are also reached by several street car lines direct and by one railroad. From the city runs a most magnificent boulevard winding among the hills and through the native forests of giant firs and cedars for carriages, automobiles, and other vehicles. The facilities for reaching the grounds are varied and entirely efficient.

This fair will not be a failure. Regardless of Government action this fair will be a success. We do not come before Congress as beggars. We do not come pleading as paupers. We do not come here saying that the fate of our exhibition depends upon Congressional assistance. If we can give no better reason than that for aid, then we have no right to be here. We are going to give a great fair. We want the nation to participate. Such participation will help us; it will also help the country more. If we can do something that will direct the eyes of the world to the mighty resources of the Pacific countries, if we can do something that will cause these resources to be developed and utilized, we have conferred an immeasurable benefit upon the entire nation. The fact that we also benefit ourselves certainly should not weigh against us. That we may benefit more than any other section is probably true, and it is right that we should. We will bear the heaviest burdens. It is the State of Washington and the city of Seattle that will take the greatest chances, that will do the most work, that will pay the most money. Does any man envy us the greater portion, if, by our efforts, the harvest is made fruitful? We will not fail. The eyes of the world to-day are turned toward the Pacific coast. The capitalist with his millions and the toiler with only his willing hands are both asking to know its opportunities and to both these classes it is to-day, under all our flag, the brightest land of promise. The Pacific coast is synonymous with push, enterprise, and success. The Portland fair was the most successful ever given. We have no failures standing against us. You have a right to believe that those who have always succeeded, always will succeed. Then pardon me what may seem like a local boast, but we of the State of Washington and the city of Seattle more than twenty years ago blotted from our vocabulary the word "failure."

While every part of our State has most generously aided the undertaking, yet the success or failure of this fair undoubtedly rests, primarily, upon the city of Seattle. In all the pages of Seattle's history no man has ever read the word "defeat." Some years ago, when Seattle was a struggling village, it was threatened with extermination by a great railway system. It was necessary for its existence that it have a railroad to reach certain coal mines. It had

no rich men, it could not secure eastern capital, but the road must be built or the village was doomed. Then the banker and the lawyer and the shopkeeper and the preacher, as well as the day laborer, left their usual avocations of life, took up the ax, the pick, and the shovel, and taking with them their wives and daughters and sisters, as patriotic and as determined as themselves, who in tents and shacks did the cooking for them, went out into those mighty forests of ours, cleared the trees, constructed the roadbed, laid the iron, and themselves built the railroad, won the battle and saved the city. There and then was laid the first great stone in the foundation of Seattle's future greatness. From that day to this, Seattle has always dictated to the railroads and never the railroads to Seattle.

A few years ago one of our shipbuilders was here in Washington to bid for the construction of a great battle ship. He wired that, owing to the difference in freight and the price of labor upon the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, he could not take the contract in competition with the Atlantic bidder. He estimated this difference to be \$100,000. His telegram was made public and the people of Seattle, within twenty-four hours, subscribed the amount, and the \$100,000 was paid to him the day the ship was launched.

We wanted a ship canal constructed at Seattle. The Government said the right of way belonged to private parties. We condemned it and paid for it \$250,000—it is now worth a million—and gave it to the Government. We did other things in connection with this great work that the Government should have done and that the Government has done and usually does in connection with such projects, to the amount of \$2,000,000 more. The probable cost of completing this work will be \$4,000,000, \$2,000,000 for the canal and \$2,000,000 for the lock. The Government moves slowly. We grew somewhat impatient, so we now say to the Government, we will dig the canal if you will put in the lock, or to state it in other words, we will give \$5,000,000 ourselves if the Government will give \$2,000,000 on a work that the Government should construct alone.

Do you think, when you look at that record, the Seattle Fair will be a failure? Now, what have we already done for ourselves in relation to this fair? And, gentlemen, you who are familiar, as I am not, with the other exhibitions of this character which the Government has aided, I invite comparison of our action with the action of others. Remember our State has only a little more than a million people, that Seattle has probably not more than 225,000 people. This much we have already done: We have secured grounds that can not be surpassed; we have already expended over \$350,000 in advertising and in preparing these grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you say?

Mr. HUMPHREY. \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been spent already?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, sir. The State and the counties of the State have given \$1,278,000, and I ask you to remember that our State has only a little over a million people and that the city of Seattle has about 225,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If I do not interrupt you, how much did you say had been subscribed by the State and the counties, etc?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The State and the counties, \$1,278,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, a million dollars by the State and \$278,000 by the counties?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. How much has been paid in, or has any of it been paid in?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not know as to the details. I will call a gentleman before the committee who has information upon that subject.

Mr. NELSON. Is that subscription by the counties as such or by individuals?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No; individuals and counties. The management of the exposition asked the people of Seattle to give \$500,000. The first day the books were opened \$625,000 was subscribed, and undoubtedly this subscription will be raised as soon as the opportunity is offered to \$800,000, and this subscription and all of it will be paid. A great portion of it has already been paid. Every man, woman, and child in Seattle feels that if this fair is a failure that it will be a personal disgrace. Why the atmosphere is so charged with what we call the "Seattle spirit"—that is, with the feeling of everyone that he should do his part—that it affects even the politician. I have myself been writing a check for this exposition every few weeks for the last six months. In proportion to our ability we are doing more and will do more for ourselves than any other people that ever came before you asking aid did for themselves. There is an old proverb that says, "God helps those who help themselves."

The CHAIRMAN. Do you refer to this committee?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No; I especially except this committee, and I have great faith in the justice and the truth of that maxim, and if the Chair will permit me I will say in closing that I express the fond hope, with perfect confidence that this committee will not be so ungodly as to disregard that most righteous rule. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Humphrey, it is your purpose this morning to present some gentlemen to the committee who can give us these details? I mean as to the nature of the stock subscriptions, etc.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, sir; there are several gentlemen here for that purpose, but if the committee will pardon me, I will call out of the general order, Mr. Jones, of Tacoma, who is the president of the chamber of commerce of that city. He is present and desires to make a few general remarks, and we wish very much to have him do so, and with the permission of the committee I will call him now out of the general order. He will then give you the details.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM JONES, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TAKOMA, WASH.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I could probably have made a little more enthusiastic speech on this subject had I not heard Mr. Humphrey boosting Seattle. We are a neighboring city, and I was naturally a little jealous when I heard him. But I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I did not come to make a statement as to the facts and figures or statistics, as I understand that that is to be done by other gentlemen. I wish to supplement everything that Mr. Humphrey has said with regard to the feeling in the State of Washington, and to speak especially as to our feeling in

Tacoma. While we do not always agree out there on commercial matters, still this is a matter that Tacoma and Seattle can easily get together upon.

I know the gentlemen who are at the head of this organization—that is, at the head of the fair proposition in Seattle. They are all men of standing in the State. They are gentlemen whose names can be pointed to with pride. They have made a success of practically everything they have undertaken in the State. I know the State legislature unanimously voted this million dollars for this purpose, and every county in the State has gone the full limit. They were authorized by the State legislature to levy a tax to provide an exhibit at this fair, so we are all enthusiastically in favor of this exposition on the Pacific coast, regardless of any rivalry there may be between certain cities. As Mr. Humphrey has stated, I will admit—I would not in Tacoma, but I will here—that Seattle has made good on everything that they have started out to do, very much to my discomfiture on certain occasions. [Laughter.]

Now, as to Alaska, we on Puget Sound regard Alaska as one of the great assets on the Pacific coast, and I believe it is a great asset of the United States, and I also believe that any money that is spent that will enhance the interests of or tend to advertise Alaska and bring it to the front should be properly treated and considered on the same principle as a business man would consider an investment, or so much set aside every year for advertising purposes, or so much to increase in the output of his plant, or so much to reduce the cost of the expenses for the running of his plant in the way of a manufacturing business.

So I think that the point made by Mr. Humphrey in connection with that matter is very well taken and will be so considered by every man on Puget Sound who understands the conditions.

As there are a good many gentlemen to follow me, I will say in conclusion that I am authorized to speak principally for Tacoma. I am here not purposely to meet this committee, but I have had telegrams from Tacoma since leaving there requesting that I should come here, and it is the wish of the board of trustees of the chamber of commerce, and Tacoma as a whole, to do everything possible to boost and push the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

Gentlemen of the committee, I thank you.

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman, I now have the very great pleasure of introducing a gentleman who does not need an introduction to any audience in America—Secretary Taft—who has kindly consented to come here and say a few words in our behalf. [Applause.]

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY TAFT.

Secretary TAFT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not think it is very fair to put a man in here to talk before he has had an opportunity to hear others who know much more about this proposition. I will say that I visited Seattle this summer, and if anybody visits Seattle without being charged with enthusiasm on the subject of Seattle it is because he does not breathe in the atmosphere that is there.

The question of a fair or exposition at Seattle is one that addresses itself to the general policy of Congress and the committee. I am

officially interested in a great deal that would appear, I presume, at that fair. Congress has placed in the War Department a good many different functions—among others the construction of roads in Alaska and a certain sort of supervision over parts of that territory. I do not mean to be invidious in my comparisons or to reflect on Governor Hoggatt at all, but I think he will admit that we have a commission up there that is very effective, in the shape of army officers who are looking after their trails and developing the country, and that necessarily brings us more or less in contact with Alaska. We have a number of posts up there, and therefore have an interest, especially when they get out of provisions or coal or something of that kind which we are able to supply them with because the transportation is provided.

I have been advised also that there will be a Philippine exhibit at this exposition, which would of course bring the War Department very close to the matter. I fear that the Philippine government will not be able to make any money contribution of a substantial size to assist this exposition because of the condition of the finances there, but certainly the Philippine government will be glad to contribute in every way possible. The Government has a contract with a gentleman who purchased the larger part of the inanimate exposition, if I may call it such—or the inanimate exhibits at the St. Louis exposition—by which we can secure their use in any new exposition of this kind. That involves some of the most valuable exhibits relating to the woods of the Philippines and the agricultural development and growth and the primitive methods of agriculture in the Philippines, all of which will be very appropriate for such an exhibit and can be made most economically.

I understand that there is a question as to the form which your exposition bill is to take if it is to pass. Under the Jamestown provision there was a committee of Cabinet officers. I have not conferred with my colleagues who served on the Jamestown Exposition, but I venture to suggest that another method than that would be more effective. The truth is that a committee of Cabinet officers is not a very good working committee, because each Cabinet officer has so much to do with his own Department that it is difficult to get the three of them together except at Cabinet meetings, and then we have enough to attend to without looking into outside business such as this. It seems to me that it is a great deal better to create a committee of subordinates in the Departments, such as they have had in other cases, and allow those subordinates to appoint a committee and carry on the exposition in that way. You can be very certain that the heads of bureaus or the chief clerks of Departments will give a great deal more attention to a matter of this kind than Cabinet officers. It is human nature, and it is a fact that the number of things that they have to attend to is such as not to make their services very valuable for a purpose of this kind, that calls for very great activity and a great deal of attention.

I sincerely hope that a bill will pass for this purpose, because I think it will have a great effect all over the Pacific. No one can have visited the coast on this side and the coast on the other side—Japan, China, and the Philippines—without realizing that there are critical times there in the matter of obtaining oriental trade and in the matter of fixing the attention of the Orientals on this country, and nothing

will bring to the attention of the Orientals so much the interest of this country in them and their interest in us for the purposes of trade as an exposition of this character.

There is to be an exposition in Japan by the Japanese in 1912. They expect to make that one of the great expositions of the world, and I hope they will succeed. They are very anxious that we shall be prominent in the matter, and their invitation has been accepted, and I think that an exposition on this side will have an excellent effect with respect to that exposition, and that the two together would bring the countries of the two sides of the Pacific together in a way probably that could be brought about in no other way.

I do not think that anybody can measure what they will do at Seattle. I had supposed that the spirit of Chicago and of Kansas City and of some of the other cities that are noted for their enterprise could not be exceeded, but I venture to say that there is no city in the world that has an energy equal to that which you will find in Seattle. They have a lot of hills there that are as bleak and uncompromising as possible in appearance, but they tell you that a ten-story building is to be put up where you see that mountain, and if you go there in the next six months the mountain has disappeared and there is a ten-story building there. It is a condition that makes one glad to be an American, and glad to know that the mixing of the Pacific air with the energy that comes from the East produces such a result.

Speaking for the War Department, I will say that we are in the exposition business now. We have a Government exhibit that we can really almost put on wagons and transport from one place to another. I can not speak of the economy with which it can be done with as much accuracy as can the chief clerk of our Department, but I think that no one who visited the Jamestown Exposition will deny that the Government exposition at that place was the best that we have had, and we can reproduce that without very much difficulty and without very great expense. I should say with respect to the Philippines that it is not so easy, because the exhibit of the Philippines was disbanded largely, but we can get a good part of it together, and perhaps we can do something in the way of a contribution from the Philippines shortly, but not nearly so large as we made in St. Louis.

Mr. MILLER. In view of our experience at the Jamestown Exposition, do you think the people generally of this country would approve of an appropriation of a million and a half dollars for an enterprise of this kind?

Secretary TAFT. I do not think they would for anything in the East, but I do think it is more important for us to have expositions in the West than in the East. I think the bearing of such an exposition on our oriental trade is very direct. Of course I am looking at the matter from a standpoint of a person perhaps unduly interested in the oriental trade, but I am sure that that will be a very substantial contribution to our progress in that direction. My own judgment is that the next fifty years will see the greatest development in the history of the world on the Pacific, and it seems to me that anything we can do to take part in it we ought to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, Mr. Secretary, I suppose that if we do not stop it now we never shall.

Secretary TAFT. You have got to the Pacific limit; you can not go any farther.

Mr. MAYNARD. They never will stop. Expositions have come to stay.

Secretary TAFT. There is only one suggestion I would make to the committee, and that is that you do not go into the nomenclature of the mountains in your bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman, I have the pleasure of introducing to the committee Hon. John H. McGraw, who is ex-governor of our State and at present president of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Seattle. He is the vice-president of the exposition.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. MCGRAW, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXPOSITION COMPANY OF SEATTLE, WASH., AND PRESIDENT OF THE SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. MCGRAW. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, as you have already been told by one of our Members of Congress, we are not here asking for a direct appropriation or for a loan. We shall not do so at any time. We are simply asking you for Government participation and for small appropriations for Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines. If you give us what we are asking, and we think you will, I promise now that at the appointed time we will hold out there an exposition which will excite the wonder and challenge the admiration of the world. Ordinarily I understand that in coming before committees to ask for appropriations it has been the custom to ask for a sum in excess of that which is really expected. We have thought it unwise to adopt that course, gentlemen. We are simply asking for the money that we are advised will be necessary to make creditable exhibits there.

The bill before you provides for national exhibits and for exhibits from the western dependencies of the Federal Government at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held at Seattle, Wash., from June 1 to October 15, 1909. It was carefully prepared during the early fall, of 1907, at a time when business conditions throughout the country were normal and the appropriations desired, amounting all told to \$1,175,000, were fixed at amounts which we thought at the time were commensurate with the General Government's interest in the plan and scope of our exposition and in the purposes which we seek to accomplish through the medium of the exposition. Since then we have given the subject further examination and have consulted with persons who are familiar with the cost of Government participation at expositions, and find that we can reduce by \$475,000 the total amount which we are asking the Congress to appropriate for the several purposes set forth in the bill and still not impair the quality of the participation invited from the Government in its own behalf and in behalf of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. Our new estimate of the amount necessary is \$700,000, apportioned in the following manner:

For the Government exhibit, including a special fisheries exhibit, and for all purposes of collection, transportation, installation, maintenance, and return, \$250,000 as compared with \$350,000 in the bill now before you.

For the Alaska exhibit, \$100,000, as compared with \$200,000 in the bill now before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me. Take that first item of \$250,000. On what page is that?

Mr. McGRAW. It is on page 7 of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the bill provide?

Mr. NELSON. Shall not exceed the sum of \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you ask for \$250,000?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes sir; for the Alaska Exhibit \$100,000 instead of \$200,000. That is on line 19, page 7 of the bill.

For the Hawaiian exhibit, \$25,000, as compared with \$75,000 in the bill now before you.

For the Philippine Islands exhibit, \$25,000, as compared with \$75,000 in the bill now before you. That is on page 8, line 17, of the bill.

The total amount for exhibits is \$400,000, as compared with \$700,000 in the bill now before you, a reduction of \$300,000. For these exhibits necessary buildings are provided, and the cost of these buildings, including the preparation of ground for them and the approaches thereto and the interior and exterior decorative wiring, is limited to \$300,000, as compared with an estimate of \$400,000 in the bill now before you.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on page 8, lines 9 and 10.

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir. We are not asking, as I have already said, for Government participation by appropriation, nor will we at any time ask from it any loan of funds from the Treasury or any direct aid in the form of an appropriation or otherwise for the benefit of the exposition or any of its purposes. On that point, gentlemen, I have a certified copy of a resolution adopted by our executive committee by unanimous vote pledging ourselves not to ask for any money at this or any future time.

Mr. MAYNARD. What do you mean by Government participation?

Mr. McGRAW. I will simply quote the resolution——

Mr. MAYNARD. What do you mean by Government participation?

Mr. McGRAW. We mean a direct appropriation.

Mr. MAYNARD. I take it that a Government exhibit is Government participation.

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir; I have already said that, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. You have accounted for \$700,000 that you are going to ask for. Have you got through with the total you are going to ask for?

Mr. McGRAW. I beg pardon; I did not understand you.

The CHAIRMAN. I say you have specified now \$700,000 that you are going to ask for. Is that all you are going to ask for?

Mr. McGRAW. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Seven hundred thousand dollars?

Mr. McGRAW. Seven hundred thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much did this bill carry as it was originally?

Mr. McGRAW. One million one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. We think you should give us the sum we are asking for if you give us any.

Mr. MILLER. You are absolutely certain that this \$700,000 is going to be sufficient, are you?

Mr. McGRAW. We are so advised. On consultation with gentlemen in the various Departments here, who know about what the cost

of Government participation has been in the past, we are assured by those gentlemen that very creditable exhibits can be made for the sum we are asking for. I quote the resolutions:

Be it remembered, That at a regular meeting of the executive committee of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, held in the city of Seattle, in said State, on Monday, October 21, 1907, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, Mr. J. E. Chilberg, president of said corporation, presiding over the deliberations of the meeting as the chairman thereof, the following resolution was adopted, the executive committee being empowered to adopt the same in the name of said corporation in accordance with its authority under the by-laws of the corporation:

Whereas a bill entitled "A bill to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909" will be introduced in the Senate of the Sixtieth United States Congress by Senator S. H. Piles and in the House of Representatives by Representative W. E. Humphrey;

Whereas said bill provides for appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$1,175,000 for the buildings and exhibits of the United States Government, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, and for a special building for fisheries;

Whereas section 11 of said bill reads as follows: "That the United States shall not in any manner or under any circumstances make any loan, directly or indirectly, to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition or for the benefit of said exposition or for any of the purposes thereof and shall not appropriate for any purpose whatsoever in connection with said exposition any sum of money other than that provided in this act, the management of said exposition having expressly declared that it will not ask or accept from the United States any loan of funds for any of the purposes of said exposition and that it will not ask or accept from the United States at this or any future session of Congress any appropriation whatsoever in connection with said exposition other than that appropriated by the provisions of this act:" Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will not ask or accept from the United States Government any loan of funds for the benefit of the exposition or for any of the purposes thereof, and that it will not ask or accept from the United States, at the session of the Sixtieth Congress or of any future Congress, any appropriation whatsoever in connection with the exposition other than that which may be made by the provision of the bill above referred to when enacted into law.

I, W. M. Sheffield, hereby certify that I am the duly elected, qualified secretary of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the corporation above named, and that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a certain resolution adopted by the executive committee of said corporation on October 21, 1907, and of the whole thereof as the same appears in my office and in my custody.

Witness my hand and the seal of said corporation this 29th day of October, 1907.

W. M. SHEFFIELD

Secretary Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

On that we stand; and if more money shall become necessary, I pledge you that the city of Seattle, with the neighboring cities, will take care of every dollar that may be required.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not quite follow that resolution. Do you shut the door against your asking a loan of money?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir

Mr. MILLER. That is covered by section 11 of the bill.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Has any money been paid into the Treasury?

Mr. McGRAW. I will come to that later. Yes, sir; a good deal of capital has been paid in, and we are paying more when called on to do so.

The bill before you was submitted to and approved by our executive committee, and the resolution from which I have just quoted was adopted for the purpose of placing us on record in regard to the declination of a loan or other direct aid and of satisfying the committee it was with our consent that the eleventh section was made part of the bill. It is true that we have declined something that has not been offered to us, but the resolution definitely defines our posi-

tion and emphasizes what I said at the beginning of my remarks—that we are not asking from the Congress any direct aid in any form for any of the purposes of the exposition. We ask of you only that provision be made for the exhibits of the Government and of our western dependencies and the necessary buildings, and once this is done we will not come back to you under any circumstances for more money. Should additional funds be required for any purpose in connection with the exposition, the city of Seattle is amply able and willing to provide them and will provide them.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition had its inception in a suggestion made by a gentleman who was traveling in Alaska in the early summer of 1905. Noting the immense resources of Alaska and the advantages that would accrue to the country at large if the people were made acquainted with them and induced to develop them, he proposed an Alaska exposition to be held at Seattle in the year 1907, in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the purchase of Alaska by the United States. The subject was investigated by a committee of Seattle business men, who, after careful deliberation, decided that the project in its original form did not quite possess the scope that would commend it to the country at large. By degrees other aspects were added, and after a year's consideration the project developed into what is now known as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the primary purpose of which is to exploit the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and to make known and foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of the countries bordering upon it. In addition, it will demonstrate the progress of western America. It is reliably estimated that 7,500,000 people live in the section of country in the United States and Canada within a radius of 1,000 miles of Seattle who are directly interested in making the exposition the exponent of their material wealth and development.

The controlling corporation, in charge of the creation, management, and operation of the exposition, was incorporated with \$500,000 capital under the laws of Washington in the month of May, 1906, and is known officially as Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It was determined to sell the entire issue of stock in one business day and the 2d of October, 1906, was fixed as the time for this sale. The canvass for subscriptions was made on the appointed day, and when all the committees had reported to headquarters that night it was found that the total of the stock sold was \$654,000, or \$154,000 more than the authorized capital stock. Each and every subscription was checked with care and we rejected every subscription that was doubtful, or based upon conditions that we could not accept or would not perform, or were otherwise defective, with the result that the subscribed capital stock at the present time, as shown on the books of the corporation, is \$625,350. In the month of February, 1907, our capital stock was increased, by supplementary articles of incorporation, regularly filed, to \$800,000, but no effort has been made to sell the increase because of the irregular financial conditions which prevailed throughout 1907, and which affected the Pacific coast as well as other sections of the country.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. How much of the stock has been paid for?

Mr. McGRAW. On the subscription 25 per cent was paid, and the conditions of the subscription were that 25 per cent additional should be paid every six months. Those subscriptions are being paid as called for; there are very few delinquencies. We have a statement as to that which will be submitted by another gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. You have here with you a blank subscription which shows the condition under which those calls must be made, have you?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it all common stock, or have you two kinds of stock in this \$625,000?

Mr. McGRAW. No, sir; there is but one kind of stock.

The CHAIRMAN. And on the \$625,000 they have made their first payment of 25 per cent, have they?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir; I can assure the committee that the increased stock will be sold prior to the opening of the exposition, so that the money, if needed, may be available for construction and other pre-exposition purposes. However, permit me to impress upon the committee that when the financial affairs of the country began to be disturbed we adopted the policy of basing our expenditures primarily upon the amount of money we would receive from stock subscriptions. We allow for a probable default of about 5 per cent, which we consider conservative, and on this basis stock subscriptions aggregating \$625,350 will produce approximately \$600,000. The exposition receipts from admissions, advance payments on concessions, interest earnings on bank deposits and other sources will give us additional revenue, the whole amount to be derived being equal to our estimate of expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. In whom is the title to the land upon which the exposition is to be held?

Mr. McGRAW. The State of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Just how does the exposition get the right to exhibit there, by lease?

Mr. McGRAW. By lease from the regents of the State University, a lease regularly executed, which gives us all the privileges that we require, both during the exposition period and the time when we may be called upon to dismantle all the buildings and take them away. That has all been provided for. As a matter of fact the gentlemen who compose the board of trustees of the exposition, and particularly the gentlemen composing the executive committee, are among the foremost business men of our city, or of our State, and they are giving just the same careful personal attention to the work, and perhaps more, than they would give to their own private affairs.

Mr. CUSHMAN. While you are on that subject, please state, as briefly as you can, something about the character and amount of work that has already been done in the preparation of the ground.

Mr. McGRAW. Gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Reed, who has been with us from the inception of the work, and who is at the head of the division of exploitation, and is familiar with every part of the work, is posted as to these facts and will submit them to you. He can do it more readily than I.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is in charge of the financial end of the enterprise out there, bankers?

Mr. McGRAW. The executive committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean who is going to appear before this committee to-day who can say that they expect so much for concessions and so much for admissions before the gates are opened, and who they propose to get the money from?

Mr. McGRAW. I can state it, and Mr. Reed can state it. I can give it to you from the statement I have here.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate of your receipts and expenditures?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir. The State of Washington is cooperating to make the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition a success in the same manner that the State of Oregon cooperated to make the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition successful, and you gentlemen know that that was a very great success. As has been told you, our State has appropriated a million dollars and our counties have all been authorized by law to raise a revenue by taxation for the purpose of the exhibits at the exposition. The county in which I live, and in which the city of Seattle is situated, will contribute, under that law, \$78,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your idea to have a bigger Alaskan exhibit than the one we appropriated for at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. You remember we appropriated——

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir; it will be a larger one. We are spending more money on it.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is of the same nature as the one we appropriated for three years ago?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir. We think the value of the buildings and exhibits and all that would enter into the exposition when it shall be opened—and we are going to open it on time—will represent an expenditure of \$10,000,000 in round numbers. You have been told about the site it is to occupy. In that connection I will say that for the purposes of its participation our State has appropriated \$1,000,000, of which about \$800,000 will be expended for buildings and improvements and the remainder for exhibits and administration. The buildings to be erected from the funds provided by the State will be of a permanent or semipermanent type, and will become the property of the State at the close of the exposition. The general run of exposition buildings, except those built by the State, will be of the usual temporary construction. In addition to what the State has done the various counties of Washington are creating funds for their participation under a State law authorizing them to make a levy on their assessed valuation for the purpose. About \$250,000 will be made available from this source for the general benefit of the exposition. King County, in which the city of Seattle is situated, has made a levy of \$78,000.

The exposition, counting the value of buildings, improvements, and exhibits on exhibition, will represent an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000 when the gates are officially opened on June 1, 1909.

It will occupy 250 acres of the campus of the University of Washington, adjoining one of the many residence districts of Seattle, on the gentle slopes and terraces overlooking Puget Sound, Lake Washington, and Lake Union. The lakes are natural fresh-water bodies, Washington having an area of $38\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and Union an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. They are separated from Puget Sound by the land upon which Seattle stands, and will in time be connected with the

salt water by a ship canal, now under construction. The grounds are twenty minutes ride by electric car from the center of the city, and have been pronounced by competent authority as scenically the finest exposition site ever laid out. The Olympic and Cascade ranges of mountains are in plain view from all points of the grounds. Mount Rainier, the most famous peak of the Cascades, rises to a height of 14,526 feet.

Eleven exhibit buildings will form the nucleus of the exposition. Around these will cluster the State, Territorial, and concessions buildings, foreign pavilions, the administration group, and numerous smaller pseudo-exhibit structures. The main exhibit buildings will be: Fine arts, agriculture, manufactures, machinery, forestry, education, mines, transportation, and foreign. The forestry building will be in every way representative of the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest and will be the most striking architectural creation ever seen at an exposition. The lumber and shingle mills of Oregon and Washington cut annually nearly 6,000,000,000 feet of lumber and manufacture over 7,000,000,000 shingles.

The interest of the United States in the development of Pacific Ocean commerce is not second to that of any of the great powers, and the opportunities offered to American skill and energy in this field are without parallel. The trade of the United States with the countries bordering on the Pacific, including Canada, is only 19 per cent of their total foreign commerce, whereas if it were vigorously promoted it might easily reach 50 per cent of the total. In reference to the trade of the Orient, the following quotation from *The Commercial Orient in 1905*, published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, is especially significant:

Of the \$1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise imported by that section of the Orient occupying a tropical or subtropical climate, a total of \$650,000,000 is drawn from Europe, and the total is steadily increasing, while but about \$10,000,000 worth is drawn from the United States, with little, if any, increase. Yet practically all of this total of \$650,000,000 worth is of a character which the United States can readily produce.

Because of its direct relation to the trade of the Pacific, the United States is invited to take part in this exposition.

The foreign exhibits will be confined strictly to the products of the countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. In accordance with this policy exhibits have been invited from Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Formosa, Korea, French East Indies, German Colonies, Guatemala, Honduras, British India, Japan, Mexico, Dutch East Indies, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Siam, and Salvador. According to the latest available statistics furnished to the exposition by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, these countries have an area of 17,096,060 square miles and a population of 904,353,000. Their imports aggregate \$1,853,334,000 and their exports \$1,893,642,000, making a total foreign trade of \$3,746,976,000. These countries have an annual commerce of nearly \$718,000,000 with the United States, of which \$396,000,000 is represented by imports and \$322,000,000 by exports. In addition to the foregoing, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the Netherlands will be invited to make exhibits representative of their interest in Pacific trade development. It will be the plan of the exposition, as far as

practicable, to induce the foreign nations that participate to erect their own buildings and install therein collective and competitive exhibits.

Alaska has an area of 586,400 square miles. Its northernmost and southernmost points are as far apart as the Mexican and Canadian boundary lines of the United States. Alaska, with its peninsula, if placed on top of the United States, would stretch from Savannah, Ga., to San Francisco. It is in approximately the same latitude as the Scandinavian Peninsula. Dixon entrance is in the same latitude as Copenhagen. Mount St. Elias is on the same parallel with Christiania and St. Petersburg. Point Barrow is no farther north than North Cape. Nome is 300 miles west of Honolulu. Alaska has 26,000 miles of coast line. The Yukon River is navigable for 2,500 miles; it carries as much water as the Mississippi and its delta is 90 miles wide. All that Alaska needs to make it a country of homes is transportation. There are millions of acres of land available for farming and stock raising, and there are those who predict that, with adequate railroad facilities, Alaska will support a large population, and that its people will compete in all the northern markets for the sale of hay, grain, produce, and live stock. There is no known mineral that may not be found in the Territory. Alaska does more business per capita than any other geographical division of the United States. In 1867 the United States paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska and since that time the Government's receipts from Alaskan revenues have been about \$11,000,000. The total amount of royalty derived from sealskins from 1870 to 1906 was \$9,022,070 and the number of fur-seal skins produced on the Pribilof Islands during that period was 2,275,966, of an estimated value of \$56,899,175. The total value of all furs produced in Alaska from 1870 to 1906 was \$80,348,762, and the value of the fish production from 1878 to 1905, inclusive, was \$96,000,000. The gold output in thirty-five years has been over \$100,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, exports from Alaska were \$39,075,736 and the imports were \$20,379,646, a grand total of trade of \$59,455,382, an increase of 25.9 per cent compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. Of Alaska's total trade for the fiscal year 1907, all except \$1,134,191 imports and \$1,489,686 exports was with the United States.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific Ocean, has an area variously estimated to be from 372,630 to 395,610 square miles. With the exception of nickel, which has not yet been discovered in quantity, all resources that the other provinces of Canada possess are British Columbia's in abundance. The coal areas are sufficient to supply the world for centuries. The mines have produced over \$230,000,000 and may be said to be only in the early stages of development. Next to minerals the most valuable natural resource is timber, which covers 182,750,000 acres, and, apart from salmon fishing, its importance is only beginning to be realized. There are rich deposits of magnetite and hematite iron of the finest quality. The agricultural and fruit lands produce \$4,000,000 a year, and less than one-tenth of the available land is settled upon, much less cultivated. Petroleum deposits, but recently discovered, are among the most extensive in the world, and much of the province is unexplored and its potential value unknown. With the exception of Holland, the trade of British Columbia is the largest in the world per head of population.

Yukon, extending from British Columbia's northern boundary to the Arctic Ocean, contains 196,970 square miles. It has produced over \$150,000,000 of virgin gold to date, and mining engineers who have spent years in the country estimate that the Klondike is good for a further yield of from \$125,000,000 to \$225,000,000 of placer gold. The era of hydraulic and dredge work has begun and quartz mining is favorably regarded by many who are familiar with conditions in the north. Copper and coal offer excellent opportunities to capital. The average annual mean temperature of the Klondike is about 22°, and the mean of the three summer months about 57°. These temperatures, with much bright sunshine and an absence of frost during three months, together with the long days of a latitude within a few degrees of the Arctic Circle, amply account for the success achieved by market gardens near Dawson in growing a large variety of garden produce, and warrant the belief that the hardier cereals might possibly be a successful crop, both in parts of the Yukon Territory and the far northern districts of the Mackenzie basin. The present population of Yukon Territory is estimated at 7,000.

In the message at the beginning of the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress the President of the United States, referring to the needs of Alaska and the scope of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, said:

Our fellow-citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska, since it was bought, has yielded to the Government \$11,000,000 of revenue and has produced nearly \$300,000,000 in gold, furs, and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific Ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over \$3,000,000,000, of which the share of the United States is some \$700,000,000. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton-growing States, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

In the message at the beginning of the Sixtieth Congress, the President said of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition:

The courage and enterprise of the citizens of the far Northwest in their projected Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1909, should receive liberal encouragement. This exposition is not sentimental in its conception, but seeks to exploit the natural resources of Alaska and to promote the commerce, trade, and industry of the Pacific States with their neighboring States and with our insular possessions and the neighboring countries of the Pacific. The exposition asks no loan from the Congress, but seeks appropriations for national exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the General Government. The State of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic western enterprise in large donations for the conduct of this exposition, in which other States are lending generous assistance.

This, gentlemen, is an interesting statement, I think, with regard to Alaska. It is a most interesting country. I know something about it. In 1897 I went there and remained two years, literally wielding a pick and shovel, prospecting there the same as any ordinary miner. Since that time I have visited the district five separate times, and when I returned to Seattle, after having spent two years there, I said one day in our chamber of commerce that I had always

believed in the manifest destiny of our State and in the manifest destiny of Puget Sound, "but," I said to them, "you might build about this city now a Chinese wall shutting off from her every other resource that she has, leaving her only the open highway by sea to Alaska, and the wealth that is there, that she by reason of her geographical position will control, would still leave enough to build up and maintain always one of the greatest commercial cities of the world." At that time I think my fellow-citizens were somewhat surprised and thought I was unduly excited with regard to Alaska, but I pledge you my word, gentlemen, that since then every thoughtful person who has studied Alaska and Alaskan resources is convinced of the entire truthfulness of what I then said.

You gentlemen ought to give, from the eleven millions that have been directly paid into the Treasury of the United States, the almost beggarly sum that we are here asking you to give for the purposes of this exhibit, namely, \$1,100,000. I think, gentlemen, you will do it. I think the justice of the cause must challenge your admiration and liberality.

Mr. JONES. In that connection you might suggest that there is no legislative body in Alaska that could make any appropriation whatever.

Mr. McGRAW. I think that has been made plain by Mr. Humphrey as well as the distinguished Secretary of War, who has addressed you. British Columbia and the other territory are as deeply interested in this project as are we. There are Englishmen just across the way, and they have magnificent resources, and in friendly contest they are coming down there to vie with us. I am firmly convinced, gentlemen, that this country, our country, can not afford to be indifferent to this exposition.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the committee, I desire to impress upon you the importance of this exposition to our common country. It is a commercial exposition, and not a sentimental one, and the benefits to accrue from it will be direct and enduring. The objects which we seek to accomplish are so large and so broad that the General Government can not, in justice to itself, withhold its participation. We confidently expect large numbers of people from east of the Mississippi to come to the Pacific west during the year 1909, and their visit to us will give them a new and stronger idea of the magnitude of the nation. Those of our fellow-citizens who have never seen the country west of the Mississippi River, and particularly the region west of the Rocky Mountains, have never been out of doors in their own country.

Gentlemen of the committee, I have given you a general account of the origin, development, and plan, and scope of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Other aspects of the subject will be brought to your notice by other speakers. I thank you for the hearing you have given me.

STATEMENT OF HENRY E. REED, OF SEATTLE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reed, what is your relation to this proposed exposition?

Mr. REED. I am director of exploitation.

The CHAIRMAN. You also, I believe, have some familiarity with the subject of the finances, or was the gentleman who just spoke solely prepared to answer as to the finances?

Mr. REED. I have a statement here, Mr. Chairman, bearing upon that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean to say when it comes to questioning upon that subject would you rather answer than your predecessor?

Mr. REED. Any way would be acceptable to me.

Mr. McGRAW. I think Mr. Reed can answer the questions more readily than I, and I prefer that he should answer them.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Reed is the gentleman whom you referred to as being prepared upon that subject, is he?

Mr. McGRAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman, there are some gentlemen here who expect to address the committee, and they would like to know how long the committee will be in session.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as I am concerned, I do not know what is going on in the House, but unless we are called up there to take part in division, I am perfectly willing to remain as long as may be desired.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, to me has been assigned the duty of laying before you data concerning the organization of the exposition, together with a brief review of progress to date. I shall begin by informing you of what has been done in the way of securing funds by the sale of capital stock. In an exposition of the character and scope of the one which it is proposed to hold at Seattle next year, the money derived from stock subscriptions is necessarily the basis of all financial calculations in the construction or preexposition period, and it is well that you should be informed respecting the capital stock account. Our first vice-president, Hon. John H. McGraw, has told you that the authorized capital as fixed in the original articles of incorporation, was \$500,000, and that it was subsequently increased to \$800,000. A few additional details will fully cover the subject.

Our stock is all common stock. All subscriptions are payable in money and in full not later than April 2, 1908. All subscriptions were irrevocable from the time of their acceptance by the exposition company. On January 1 of this year the stock books contained the names of 3,668 stockholders, holding 62,535 shares, of the total par value of \$625,350. There are 140 stockholders who have made subscriptions ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000, and 3,528 stockholders who have made subscriptions ranging from \$10 to \$750. The detail of the subscriptions is shown in the following statement which has been compiled from the stock books:

Number of subscrip- tions.	Shares.	Total number of shares.	Par value.	Number of subscrip- tions.	Shares.	Total number of shares.	Par value.
3.....	2,500	7,500	\$75,000	2.....	60	120	\$1,200
1.....	1,500	1,500	15,000	126.....	50	6,300	63,000
4.....	1,000	4,000	40,000	15.....	40	600	6,000
1.....	600	600	6,000	24.....	30	720	7,200
16.....	500	3,000	80,000	85.....	25	2,125	21,250
1.....	400	400	4,000	136.....	20	2,720	27,200
5.....	300	1,500	15,000	15.....	15	225	2,250
14.....	250	3,500	35,000	521.....	10	5,210	52,100
14.....	200	2,800	28,000	2,595.....	1 to 10	5,640	56,400
6.....	150	900	9,000				
75.....	100	7,500	75,000				
9.....	75	675	6,750				
				Total (3,668).....		62,535	625,350

The subscriptions are payable in four equal installments of 25 per cent each, and at the times designated in the contract, to wit, October 2, 1906; April 2, 1907; October 2, 1907; and April 2, 1908. On January 1 of this year there was due and payable 75 per cent of the subscriptions, or \$469,012.50, and there had actually been paid in \$411,980, or 87.8 per cent.

Mr. LE GARE. Four hundred and eleven thousand dollars has actually been paid in?

Mr. REED. Four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars has actually been paid in. The financial disturbance was affecting the country at large at the time the third assessment was in process of collection, otherwise the percentage of payments would have been larger. As Governor McGraw has informed you, the stock subscriptions have been carefully checked and it is not likely that the loss on account of nonpayments will exceed 5 per cent. Indeed, it may go as low as 3 per cent, but for conservatism we are placing our estimate at 5 per cent.

Immediately after the exposition company had been incorporated, and before the capital stock had been sold, a working fund of \$5,000 was provided by a loan negotiated with one of the Seattle banks, and the exploitation work was put under way. As a preliminary step, President Chilberg and Director-General Nadeau visited Alaska and the Yukon Territory in the months of July, August, and September of 1907, going by way of Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Dawson, and the Yukon River, and returning to Seattle by steamer from Nome. They were cordially received at every point they visited, and when they returned to Seattle they reported that the sentiment of the people of Alaska and the Yukon was practically unanimous in favor of holding the exposition. The general results of exploitation to date may be briefly summarized as follows, without going into unnecessary details: Publicity has been given to the exposition not only in the United States but in the principal foreign nations, mainly with a view to stimulating that interest in our plan and scope as will result in national and State participation and the securing of exhibits. Exploitation in the interest of admissions will not begin, of course, until a later date. Commissioners have visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, China, Japan, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Canada, and the Central and South American States, and have received assurances from prominent manufacturers, exporters, and commercial associations that the interest of those countries in the aims and purposes of the exposition is sufficient to justify the making of representative exhibits.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. What is the total in the treasury?

Mr. REED. In actual money paid?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Yes.

Mr. REED. The total amount paid in to January 1 was \$411,980—that is, from the exposition company's own funds. Over 200 chambers of commerce, boards of trade, commercial clubs and other like organizations in the United States proper, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and Alaska have officially indorsed the exposition by resolution adopted by authority. Appropriations for State participation have been made by legislative assemblies, as follows, the amount, in the majority of cases, being the initial one:

Washington.....	\$1, 000, 000
Oregon.....	100, 000
California.....	100, 000
Pennsylvania.....	75, 000
Nebraska.....	15, 000
Missouri.....	10, 000
Utah.....	2, 000
Total.....	1, 302, 000

In Pennsylvania and Nebraska the bills were vetoed for the reason that the total appropriations made by the recent legislative sessions exceeded the total revenue from all sources.

The participation of a number of Eastern States is confidently expected, as is also the participation of such Western States as Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nevada. A number of States, which show a disposition to participate, advance as a reason for delaying action that if they make an appropriation at the legislative sessions of 1909, they will have ample time to be ready before the exposition. They set forth that ordinary climatic conditions in the Pacific Northwest are such that building work may be carried on the year round, and point to the fact that at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition held at Portland, Oreg., in 1905, but one State building, the Oregon Building, was under construction as early as February 1, 1905, and still all the State buildings were complete when the exposition opened on June 1.

Our system of management is as follows: There is a board of trustees of 50 members, who are elected annually by the stockholders, and who are required by the by-laws to hold stated meetings once a month. There is an executive committee with plenary power, which meets regularly once a week, and exercises general supervision and control over all the operations of the exposition. The chief executive officer is the president. He receives no salary, nor does any member of the executive committee, nor does the treasurer. The principal administrative officer is the director-general, and reporting to him are the four executive divisions of the exposition, to wit: The divisions of exploitation, works, exhibits, and concessions-admissions, each presided over by a director. The general plan of organization conforms to that adopted by the St. Louis and Portland expositions. All work is initiated by the directors of divisions above mentioned, in conjunction with the proper subcommittees of the board of trustees, and carried out, subject to the supervision of the executive committee. The total monthly salary roll for administration—that pertaining to the offices of the director-general and the directors of the executive divisions, the secretary, and the general counsel—aggregates at the present time \$2,100 per month. This does not include the salaries of the subordinate office employees and field forces, whose numbers are limited to actual necessities. In the division of exploitation at the present time there are eleven persons at work and the total monthly expenditure for salaries, including the salary of the director of the division, is only \$1,525——

The CHAIRMAN. Per month?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the division of exploitation?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and this though the opening of the exposition is but a little over sixteen months off. Similar economy is practiced in all the other divisions and departments.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your total salary roll a month?

Mr. REED. I will have to get that information for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, give us a guess—four or five thousand dollars or more. I merely want it for comparison with Jamestown. I do not mean the labor, but your office expenses and for people who travel around to the various States.

Mr. REED. I can get that information and give it to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Within one thousand dollars? I simply wanted to compare it with Jamestown.

Mr. REED. Governor McGraw thinks between \$3,600 and \$4,000 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. And that will increase from now on until the time of the exposition, I suppose?

Mr. REED. It will naturally increase—yes, sir. The president has a secretary, who acts also as his stenographer. The director-general is carrying on the work of his office with but one stenographer and the director of exhibits has but one stenographer. The treasurer has one clerk and a stenographer, the secretary two clerks and a stenographer, and the general counsel is without office help. The director of works has an office and field force. The greater portion of his work, including the architecture, is done by contract, thus making unnecessary the employment and supervision of a large force of laborers, and heavy investment in tools, machinery, and other equipment. The division of concessions and admissions has not yet been organized, so no expense of any kind has been incurred on its account.

Since I compiled this, Mr. Chairman, I received a letter from Seattle, stating that a director of the division was appointed the other day, but the salary and expense account there is very small. I have mentioned these details to satisfy the committee that the matter of expenditure of money is carefully guarded by all officers of the exposition and receives also the supervision of the executive committee as a court of last resort.

Continuing my remarks in regard to organization, will say that the division of exploitation was created on August 13, 1906. Its work I have briefly reviewed. The division of works was organized January 1, 1907, in charge of Mr. Frank P. Allen, an architect and constructor, as director. The grounds were laid out by John C. Olmsted, of Brookline, Mass., and the architectural work is in charge of Howard & Galloway, of San Francisco, Cal. The division of works is working to an estimate of \$1,496,722.10, distributed as shown below, the money being made available by the exposition company, the State of Washington, and the county of King.

Grounds.

Clearing.....	\$14, 875. 00
Grading.....	105, 000. 00
Water system.....	26, 550. 00
Sewer system.....	34, 825. 00
Roads and walks.....	64, 022. 10
Power lines.....	10, 000. 00
Street lights.....	14, 000. 00
Bridges.....	8, 500. 00

Railway sidings.....	\$15,000.00
Basin and cascades.....	17,000.00
Landscape work.....	52,500.00
Tools.....	5,000.00
Contingency allowance.....	35,000.00
Total.....	402,272.10

Buildings.

Auditorium.....	210,000.00
Fine arts.....	157,500.00
Agriculture.....	81,000.00
Manufacturers.....	80,000.00
Machinery.....	80,000.00
Forestry.....	75,000.00
Educational.....	40,000.00
Power house.....	40,000.00
Mines.....	37,500.00
Foreign.....	37,500.00
Transportation.....	37,500.00
Administration.....	25,000.00
Electric tower.....	20,000.00
Statuary.....	10,000.00
Fire station.....	8,000.00
Entrance.....	8,000.00
Service buildings.....	7,000.00
Settees.....	6,000.00
Hospital.....	5,450.00
Band stands.....	4,000.00

Total.....	969,450.00
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Total.....	1,371,722.10
Engineering, supervision and architects' fees.....	125,000.00

Grand total.....	1,496,722.10
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The division of exhibits was organized January 1, 1908, in charge of Col. Henry E. Dosch as director. Colonel Dosch has had extensive experience as an executive commissioner at the New Orleans, Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston, and St. Louis expositions, and was director of exhibits at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. He is a man of knowledge and capability and may be depended upon to so conduct his office that the offering of exhibits will not overwhelm the exposition with expense. He gives preference to exhibits exemplifying life, color, demonstration, and motion and, wherever practicable, encourages States making collective exhibits to install them in their own buildings, at the same time permitting them to compete for awards. This plan has been received with favor by participating States and by foreigners, and is acceptable to the exposition company in that it saves large amounts in cost of construction.

The CHAIRMAN. What expositions has the Government done that for?

Mr. REED. Made loans from the Treasury for aid? The ones I remember in which the Government has granted aid or made loans are Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Jamestown.

The CHAIRMAN. Made loans or paid the bills afterwards?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and Buffalo also. We can not reasonably expect the participation of the United States in our exposition unless we can show to the satisfaction of this committee that we have available and at our command money sufficient to construct the exposition and

open it complete and as a solvent concern on the 1st day of June, 1909. We do not belong to the class of expositions for which the Government stands sponsor, to which it invites all nations, and to which it grants appropriations or makes loans from the Treasury. We have no wish to be in this class for the reason that the exposition would be expanded to such a scope that we should be overwhelmed with construction cost, and in the exposition period the operating cost would be so great that we could not possibly hope to meet and pay it with the revenues arising from our operations. When the Government stands sponsor for an exposition and invites all nations to participate the acceptances generally overwhelm the Government with quite a large amount for construction of their buildings, and then when the exposition is opened the operating force is very greatly increased, and that falls on the exposition company. Since we are not entitled to direct aid from the Government, and since, for the reasons stated, we would not want it even if we were entitled to it, it devolves upon us to construct, exploit, and open our exposition with our own funds and with money that is cooperating with us to the extent that it is available for our purposes in the preexposition period ending May 31, 1909. These funds are derived as follows:

Resources:

Net receipts from subscriptions to the capital stock on the basis of 62,535 shares sold	\$600, 000
Interest on deposits.....	10, 000

Mr. LEGARE. During what period is that?

Mr. REED. Up to the opening of the gates—up to the formal opening of the exposition.

Mr. LEGARE. And charging admission?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir—

Receipts from admissions in the preexposition period.....	\$50, 000
Receipts from sales of coupon admission tickets.....	20, 000
Receipts from advance payments account sales privileges and concessions.....	75, 000
Proportion of State of Washington appropriation available for buildings and improvements	800, 000
Appropriation of King County available for building.....	78, 000
Exposition revenues anticipated.....	150, 000
Total.....	1, 783, 000

The above estimate is exclusive of States other than Washington, over whose expenditures the exposition has no control.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me interrupt you. Do you say that \$800,000 of this million that the State has appropriated is available for the general purposes of your exposition?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other \$200,000 is presumably for the State's own exhibit?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is practically the same thing as trusting your treasurer with that \$800,000, only some one else has the expenditure of it?

Mr. REED. It takes the place of a Government loan to the exposition; that is about the part it plays, although it is not payable; the State gets nothing back from it.

The State of Washington and its counties are inhibited by the constitution from using their credit for the aid of any private corporation, but they are not prohibited under the authority by which they are now acting from erecting buildings as exhibits and permitting them to be used for exhibits. This it is that they are proposing to do. The cooperation of the State of Washington along practical lines will be a valuable asset to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, as was the cooperation of the State of Oregon at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. At Portland the State of Oregon, out of a total of \$400,000 available for its participation, exclusive of the value of the exhibit returned from St. Louis, expended for buildings the sum of \$308,000. The exposition company at Seattle may safely anticipate its revenues to the extent of \$150,000, as Omaha anticipated its revenues by \$200,000 and Portland by \$180,000. Both of those expositions opened solvent and were at all times able to require the strictest observance of their regulations and to enforce payment of all debts due them. In the matter of anticipating revenues, it may be said that in the case of Portland the expenditures for grounds and buildings alone up to the opening day were \$529,000, or \$124,000 more than the total receipts from stock subscriptions. As the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition belongs substantially in the same class with the Omaha and Portland expositions, these comparative figures are deserving of consideration.

As against financial resources amounting to \$1,783,000 we have the following estimate of expenditures for the period ending May 31, 1909:

Liabilities:

Buildings and grounds.....	\$1, 496, 722. 10
Exploitation.....	110, 000. 00
All other administration.....	175, 000. 00
Total.....	1, 781, 722. 10

With resources amounting to \$1,783,000, we face liabilities amounting to \$1,781,722.10. This latter total may be considerably decreased as to the item of buildings and grounds because of the cheaper cost of material now as compared with a few months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, it is going to cost you a million and three-quarters dollars to start the exposition a going; is that correct?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; about \$1,781,000.

The CHAIRMAN. A million and three-quarters to start it going?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have toward that \$800,000 from the State of Washington; is that correct?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you anticipate that you are going to have \$600,000 from sales of stock?

Mr. REED. About \$600,000; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes \$1,400,000. Now, where is the other \$350,000 to come from?

Mr. REED. The other items come in on interest on deposits, \$10,000, and receipts from admissions in the preexposition period, \$50,000. You see that the gates will be closed and admission will be charged up to the time of the opening; that produces a revenue.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is a \$300,000 gap between the vest and the pants, as it were. I want to understand how that is going to be filled?

Mr. MILLER. I understood your governor to say that you had increased your capital stock?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not expect to get more than \$300,000?

Mr. MCGRAW. We do expect, and I so stated in my brief remarks, to sell all of it. We have made no attempt to canvass anywhere, except the one day's subscribing, nor have we attempted to sell a dollar of stock since our capital stock was increased.

Mr. LEGARE. All the capital stock that was increased was taken up in one day?

Mr. MCGRAW. Yes, sir; and \$150,000 in addition.

Mr. LEGARE. Why are you delayed?

Mr. MCGRAW. The financial condition is disturbing us, as is the case here, and we do not want to call on our people until we need it. When we do need it out there we go and get it.

Mr. REED. The exposition period will cover the time between June 1 and October 15, a total of one hundred and thirty-seven operating days. The main source of revenue in this period is the receipts from admissions and concessions, and the basis of calculations is the number of paid admissions. We have carefully canvassed the subject, and our estimate at the present time is that we shall have not less than 2,000,000 paid admissions. Each paid admission will be worth an average of 43.5 cents in admissions revenue and 17 cents in concessions revenue, a total of 60.5 cents. Therefore 2,000,000 paid admissions will yield \$1,210,000 in revenue, less a probable loss of \$50,000 on account of adjustments, rebates, nonpayments, etc., making the net revenue \$1,160,000. This will be applied as follows:

To the reimbursement of the general fund for admission revenue of the exposition period used for preexposition purposes.....	\$20, 000
To the reimbursement of the general fund for concessions revenue of the exposition period used for preexposition purposes.....	75, 000
To the payment of accounts incurred by reason of exposition revenue anticipated.....	150, 000
To the payment of the operating expenses of the exposition (June 1 to October 15, 1909), 137 days, at \$5,000 per day.....	685, 000
To the payment of post-exposition expenses for demolition, closing up the affairs of the exposition, etc.....	75, 000
Probable surplus when affairs of exposition are wound up.....	155, 000
Total.....	1, 160, 000

The presentation I have made will show that the controlling corporation has the resources to construct the exposition and open it in a solvent condition, and, further, that the exposition's revenues during the period it will be open to the public will be sufficient to pay all expenses of operation and all other costs that may arise, and leave a substantial surplus at the close.

Gentlemen of the committee, I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Reed, I suppose you estimated 2,000,000 admissions, did you not?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give this committee a table of the admissions at previous expositions?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got it there?

Mr. REED. I have not got it with me, but I can get it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be very much obliged if you will do so, because it will save us applying to the various Departments here, and it is matter that we should have.

Mr. REED. I know in a general way what it has been. The Portland Exposition was 1,588,000; Jamestown, 1,481,000——

The CHAIRMAN. Paid admissions?

Mr. REED. Paid admissions; yes, sir. Omaha, practically 1,800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And Buffalo?

Mr. REED. Buffalo was between five and six million; Chicago, 21,000,000; St. Louis, 1,800,000; Nashville, something like 1,200,000, and Atlanta, 700,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate 2,000,000 at how much apiece?

Mr. REED. They ought to be worth out on the coast $43\frac{1}{2}$ cents admissions revenue and about 17 cents concessions revenue. That was the average at Portland, and we think that is a pretty good figure.

Mr. LEGARE. Sixty and one-half cents?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; that is about the buying power of our people.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not catch what you mean?

Mr. REED. The admission fee is 50 cents to adults—that is, persons above 12 years of age—those between 5 and 12, 25 cents, and below 5, free. Now, the sale of coupon tickets and the lowering of rates on special days runs it down below the 50-cent average, but then the sale of coupon tickets which are not used brings it partly back again, so it averaged from 40 cents at San Francisco to as high as pretty nearly 48 cents at Chicago, and at Portland it ran $43\frac{1}{2}$ cents, which I think is a low average.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the concession average?

Mr. REED. The exposition derives so much gross revenue from all its operations; that is divided by the total number of paid admissions, and that gives the average of paid admissions. At Portland it was $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents and at other expositions it ran higher.

The CHAIRMAN. What was it at Jamestown?

Mr. REED. I think very close to 17 or 18 cents. I will get the figures and give them to you. We think that 2,000,000 paid admissions is a conservative estimate; in fact, the city of Seattle itself ought to produce 1,000,000 paid admissions, almost enough to pay the operating cost of the exposition. At the Portland Exposition the number of paid admissions was substantially 1,600,000, and the city probably furnished 600,000 of those, and from the outside they got about 1,000,000, and from the East we brought out 122,500 people.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you connected with the Oregon Exposition yourself?

Mr. REED. I was secretary of it.

Mr. LEGARE. What is the population of Portland; 200,000?

Mr. REED. Do you mean during the exposition?

Mr. LEGARE. No; the population of Portland now?

Mr. REED. I think close to 200,000.

Mr. LEGARE. Your population is a little larger than that of Portland, is it not?

Mr. REED. At Seattle—well, that is rather a delicate question to answer. I live there.

Mr. MCGRAW. I will say that we have more than 200,000 people. I will confess that we have recently extended the limits; we have taken in the city of Ballard, with 15,000 people, and some other outlying districts.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was the population of the area that is now included in the city of Portland under the census of 1900?

Mr. REED. The area of Portland, I think, is about 40 square miles.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not catch my question. I said Portland; I should have said Seattle. Seattle has taken in new outlying towns. What was the population of Seattle in 1900 and these outlying towns added together?

Mr. REED. It was less than 100,000.

Mr. MCGRAW. No; you are mistaken about that.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Seattle had 81,000 population in 1900.

Mr. REED. It is impossible for us to give the exact population.

The CHAIRMAN. I just want to see in what proportion it had increased, if any. You say it had about 100,000?

Mr. MCGRAW. There have also been taken into the city of Seattle since that time a number of suburbs.

Mr. LEGARE. What I want to know is just what you have to draw from in the immediate vicinity as compared with the city of Portland.

Mr. MCGRAW. In 1900 the county in which Seattle is situated had about 104,000, and it would not have been possible for the city to have had more than 100,000, and perhaps considerably less.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the city of Seattle took in the whole of King County?

Mr. MCGRAW. Oh, no, sir.

Mr. LEGARE. You have given figures to show how many admissions came from Portland and its vicinity. Now, I want to know what population you have to draw from in your immediate vicinity—I do not mean in the corporate limits of the town so much—as compared with what Portland had to draw from. It is certainly equal, is it not?

Mr. MCGRAW. The population of Portland in 1895 was about 150,000, and we figure the population of Seattle—that is, not counting anything way off, such as towns like Tacoma——

The CHAIRMAN. You think there are 200,000 in Seattle now, do you?

Mr. MCGRAW. It will be 250,000 next year, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there are 200,000 people in Seattle now?

Mr. MCGRAW. There is no doubt about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not had a local census?

Mr. REED. Tacoma concedes them 225,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is probably 200,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I noticed the other day that the State census gave Seattle 240,000. It has just been completed a few days.

Mr. LEGARE. In other words, you have over 300,000 to draw from?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have 200,000 within trolley-ride distance?

Mr. MCGRAW. Two hundred and forty thousand in trolley-ride distance.

Mr. REED. There is a trolley line to Tacoma, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You know what I mean—those who come in in business hours.

Mr. NELSON. As to the participation of the States, are the States generally in the Northwest appropriating money, such as Montana and Wyoming?

Mr. REED. Oregon and Utah have, but Idaho elects a new legislature every two years, and there are no hold-over senators. Both of those States had a heavy expense to meet this year. Montana had to meet a direct appropriation of \$500,000 on a bond issue that had been invalidated, and Idaho had a new university to build; it was burned, and they had those trials there that you are familiar with, and we should also take into consideration the appropriation, beginning with 1909, which they have to make. If they can make their appropriations so that they are available by the 15th of March they can get everything in readiness.

Mr. LEGARE. Have you fixed on a definite day for the opening in the bill?

Mr. REED. June 1 is the opening day, and it closes October 15.

STATEMENT OF W. B. HOGGATT, GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman, Governor Hoggatt, of Alaska, is present this morning and he does not know whether he can be present again, and he wishes to make a brief statement, after which I suggest that the committee adjourn until another day, because we have several other people whom we wish to be heard.

Governor HOGGATT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think Mr. Humphrey has explained why Alaska is asking for an appropriation, and the details of the exhibit and all that sort of thing have been gone into by other gentlemen. All I want to say to the committee is to explain why we are asking for more than was given for the Alaskan exhibit at the St. Louis exposition or at Portland.

The industrial life at Alaska practically began in 1900. Her population up to 1900 did not exceed 10,000 whites, and it was confined entirely to the coast and southwestern Alaska. Since the discovery of the Nome deposits of gold we have had other discoveries of a class of gold at Fairbanks and large settlements have been established at each place. Our copper deposits were unknown, we did not know we had any coal of marketable value, or anything but scattered deposits of lignite, and at that time we were unable to make a very large or creditable exhibit. Since the date of the St. Louis exposition, for which we obtained a \$50,000 appropriation, we have discovered and exploited two coal fields of immense value, undoubtedly the best coal on the Pacific coast, and we have also discovered, in opening up, a copper field that in extent and probable future value would equal anything in the United States.

Now, Alaska is featured very largely as the cause of this exhibit. I think the good people of Seattle realize the value that Alaska is to its growth and the assistance which its development and trade has given it, and in appreciation of that fact proposed to hold this exposition. Our people in Alaska appreciate the efforts of the people of Seattle in this direction and are desirous of making as good an

exhibit as possible. To do this we will have to have more money than we had at the St. Louis exposition. The country is so vast in extent that for the collection and arrangement of these exhibits it is going to take considerable money to give us what would be a creditable exhibit. I am satisfied that the amount asked for will be none too large for our needs. Of course the appropriation for the Portland exhibit was not as large as St. Louis, nor was our exhibit as creditable, and the people of Alaska would almost rather have no exhibit if it was not one which would embrace all our resources and possibilities of wealth, and for this reason I hope that the amount asked for will not be cut, especially as there is a provision which puts the expenditure under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and if for any reason we find that it can not be available or used to good advantage it will not be used; but it is difficult in a country that is developing as rapidly and extended over such a large area to approximate the necessary expenditures in matters of this kind two or three years ahead. So I trust that we will be allowed what we ask for. There is no necessity for my going into an explanation of why we ask it, because Mr. Humphrey has already done that.

The CHAIRMAN. You think if we appropriate this amount for the Alaskan Exposition that it will be of great assistance in developing your resources?

Governor HOGGATT. Undoubtedly it will.

The CHAIRMAN. You have seen great benefits resulting from the expenditures, have you, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition?

Governor HOGGATT. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Lewis and Clark Exposition—we made an appropriation at each of those for an Alaskan exhibit; you have been able to put your finger on it in your own experience?

Governor HOGGATT. Yes, sir; each year I find more and more interest in Alaska as I come east.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I mean in consequence of those expositions?

Governor HOGGATT. In consequence of those expositions.

The CHAIRMAN. You can trace the connection between them?

Governor HOGGATT. Yes, sir; they are constantly referring to what they saw at those expositions.

The CHAIRMAN. And you can trace a direct advantage to Alaska?

Governor HOGGATT. Yes, sir; very decidedly.

Mr. HIGGINS. What is the estimated white population of Alaska at present?

Governor HOGGATT. We have about 31,000 white population living there.

Mr. HIGGINS. What is the industry?

Governor HOGGATT. Mining; the permanent population is mainly engaged in mining. Probably 2,000 are engaged in halibut and other fishing, but almost entirely engaged in mining or in business relating to mining—merchandise or business of that character that is carried on in towns that are entirely dependent on mining for their support.

Mr. LEGARE. Is that fish story that Mr. Humphrey told about true?

Governor HOGGATT. I have no doubt that it is; I do not like to discount another man's story, but our fisheries, of course, are of more value. Our salmon pack this year is the greatest we have had, and the price is greater than heretofore with the exception of one year. The value of the salmon pack this year will run about \$12,000,000; last year it was \$9,000,000.

Mr. LEGARE. You have raised it over \$2,000,000?

Governor HOGGATT. Yes, sir; our pack amounted to a little over \$2,000,000 in excess, and we are getting good prices; the price has been running up, so I think the value will run higher than Mr. Humphrey has stated. Two things enter into it, the price of the fish and the amount of the pack.

Gentlemen, I think that is all I care to say unless some member desires to ask me a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think the members of the committee may want to go upon the floor of the House, and we had probably better adjourn to some other day. There are other gentlemen here representing Hawaii and Alaska, and the War Department also desires to send another representative.

The CHAIRMAN. There are several members of the committee who would like to hear this matter out, and of course when it comes to fixing another day I will say that we have Taylor's colored gentlemen's exposition that he desires to have a hearing on, and there are others, and you might have to wait some time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We have Judge Ballinger, who is the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and another representative from the War Department, and another representative from Alaska, and two representatives from Hawaii, none of whom will consume much time, but their remarks will be important.

Mr. NELSON. The remarks will be addressed more particularly to the cost of making the exhibit than anything else, I suppose?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think it bears largely on the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean Mr. Schofield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. He is the chief clerk; I do not know his name. He was here this morning.

Mr. LEGARE. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we hear such gentlemen as can not conveniently come back, and those who can we will hear later.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think any of them can come back at any time that will suit the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would rather have you go on with such witnesses as you have here. I have not had an expression from Mr. Nelson, but it is the opinion of the majority of the members here that we should go on. You realize how difficult it is to get the committee together the second time.

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE, of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I have two men here representing the business community of Honolulu who would like to be heard, and I have a written statement that I can submit to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be satisfactory, and we will hear your two constituents at another time.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, REPRESENTING THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, Hawaii is, of course, the youngest Territory in the United States, and for that reason, among others, there are special reasons why it ought to be properly represented at a national exposition of this character. I have brought in here and placed on the wall a map showing the relative location of the Hawaiian Islands in the middle of the Pacific

Ocean. It is, of course, just a skeleton outline map, which has been sketched on the Mercator projection. It is a flat map of the world which, of course, has to make adjustments taking it off of the globe form. It is a scale map and not a map built on the plan of a railroad folder, shifting State lines. This is an actual map; Mercator's projection is the standard map of the world, as is known to you gentlemen, and this shows the relative position of Hawaii in its position in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

I have brought this map in here because Hawaii in its area is so comparatively small that when laid alongside of the United States and Alaska if it were not for its commanding position, it would be entitled to rather small consideration from this committee; but the fact that Hawaii does occupy that commanding position is the reason it has been taken into the United States.

Now, we do not propose to go into the long history of Hawaii, except to say this much, that for more than sixty-five years now, as has already been pointed out by other gentlemen who have spoken for Hawaii, there has been really a Monroe doctrine for the Pacific Ocean, or, more strictly speaking, a Monroe doctrine for the Hawaiian Islands, namely, that no other country should hold the Hawaiian Islands. That doctrine was laid down by President Tyler in 1842, and reiterated by Daniel Webster when he was Secretary of State, and by William Marcy, the great Democratic Secretary of State, and brought down to modern times until manifest destiny brought these islands into the United States.

Now, the point that I am making in connection with Hawaii and this exposition is this: There are the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific, now the political possessions of the United States, and more than that, they are an organic Territory of the United States. The United States holds them politically, and it is very important that they should be possessed and occupied more extensively by an American population—a typical American population. We have a larger percentage of Orientals there, and the percentage is greater than is for the best development of the Hawaiian Islands as an American Territory; in other words, we are extremely anxious to raise our percentage of American citizens.

Now, since Hawaii has been annexed to the United States—roughly ten years ago—Hawaii has not participated in any extensive way in any exposition. We had a small representation at the Portland Exposition, but not an extensive one. We never had an adequate representation at a national exposition, and this being distinctly an exposition of the Pacific, and covering and relating in a large sense to commerce all around the Pacific, it would be eminently proper and fitting for Hawaii to be adequately represented there so far as the exposition is concerned.

Now, as far as Hawaii is concerned, it is important that we should get our opportunities and resources before the American people who come out to the Pacific coast, so that we may be able to draw as far as possible American settlers to the islands. We need more typical American settlers. It is not easy to get them there, and our conditions are not sufficiently developed to bring them there and keep them there as rapidly as we want to. We want to work that problem out just as rapidly as possible, and we want to set before the exposition visitors some of the new industries of the islands, notably

the pineapple and tropical fruit exhibits in which Americans can engage, and we think profitably. We think Hawaii should be given an opportunity to show what her resources are, with the hope of gaining some additions of American settlers, and we maintain that that is a matter of national concern.

As you gentlemen will recall, in the messages of the President for the last four years, I think the President in each recurring message has spoken of the Americanization of Hawaii. Now, as to whether or not the Hawaiian Islands are entitled to the very modest representation to which the gentlemen have scaled this appropriation—I understand it is \$25,000—I am advised it has not been scaled down because of any lack of importance of Hawaii, but because of the present situation and the necessity of cutting down the entire bill.

Gentlemen, the speakers who have preceded me have called your attention to the fact that Alaska, since its acquisition in 1867—that is, forty years ago—has paid into this Government in revenues approximately \$11,000,000. When you look at the vast area of Alaska and then look at the little dots, comparatively speaking, of Hawaii, I am all the more pleased to be able to state that in the ten years, or less than ten years, that Hawaii has been part of the United States Government we have contributed approximately \$10,000,000 to the Federal Treasury. Now, in view of that fact, and in view of these tremendous payments—I say tremendous because they are tremendous, relatively speaking; they are larger per capita payments than those of any State in the Union, I believe—I think we are not asking too much.

The CHAIRMAN. In what form is that payment made?

Mr. McCLELLAN. In customs revenue chiefly; also in internal revenues.

Mr. HIGGINS. Is that over and above all expenses?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is the gross payment. I think the Government expenditure there has run, roughly speaking, \$150,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include harbor improvement?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That does not include river and harbor improvements.

Mr. NELSON. Fortifications, etc.?

Mr. McCLELLAN. We have not acquired any so far. Ten years after the annexation of Hawaii we have not a single gun mounted for the defense of the Hawaiian Islands.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say that Hawaii has collected \$10,000,000 gross?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEGARE. You have a surplus of over \$7,000,000?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that on goods that remain in the islands?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, sir; and I want to call attention, as long as you are speaking on that subject, to the fact that that is a distinct additional contribution to the general one that we make through the ports of Chicago, Boston, New York, and elsewhere. We buy from this country anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth a year and pay cash for goods on which customs duties have been paid at these eastern ports, so we are making our indirect contributions to the Treasury through those channels; but in addition to this indirect contribution that we make, we are paying one million and a quarter dollars into the Treasury direct.

Mr. HOWELL. Was any appropriation made for the Hawaiian exhibit at the Lewis and Clark and the Jamestown expositions similar to this that is being asked for now?

Mr. McCLELLAN. There was not, that I have heard of.

Mr. HOWELL. So far as you know, no appropriation has been made for a peculiarly Hawaiian exhibit?

Mr. McCLELLAN. We made our own. This is the first request that has been made on the part of Hawaii.

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. She has had them, but she always paid for them herself.

The CHAIRMAN. The Territorial treasury?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, sir. I think, in view of the fact that Hawaii has been for ten years an integral part of this country and is making these very large contributions to the National Treasury—tremendous contributions in view of her size and population and in view of the importance to us of some practical results in the way of a larger American population—that it would be sound business policy to see to it that Hawaii has adequate representation.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that this \$25,000, if we gave it for the purpose of this exposition at Seattle, to pay for your part of the show, would be of great value to you for advertising purposes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. For advertising it among the American people; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we should give you \$25,000 for advertising purposes and save \$675,000 that they are asking beside, could you not do better advertising with the \$25,000 than taking part in that exposition?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That has not been our idea. We are expending our own money in that direction; we are expending considerable sums in advertising our resources through the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you not rather spend it that way than to spend it in taking part in this exposition at Seattle?

Mr. McCLELLAN. No, sir. We are doing that work already.

Mr. HIGGINS. Just what do you contemplate would be the exhibit of the Hawaiian Islands in this exposition?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I think the main exhibit our people would try to bring forward would be the exhibit of the pineapple and the rubber cultivation that is being undertaken, and tobacco culture.

Mr. HIGGINS. Just how could you do that? You could not bring the land there and raise these agricultural products there that you have referred to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Well, suppose we should bring, as we can bring, 12-pound pineapples there and have those exhibited as the pineapples that we raise and sell there——

Mr. HIGGINS. The best in the world; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The best in the world; and have other samples of fruit there and have a man in charge of those exhibits who could talk to the people who came there about the character and prices of land in Hawaii. We should, of course at our own expense, provide pamphlets stating the prices of land there, and I think by this means we could make a very good showing as to what the islands are.

Mr. NELSON. Is it not quite likely that a great many people who would go from the East to the exposition would sail over to Hawaii and visit it personally?

Mr. McCLELLAN. We would hope that would be the case. We want to have as many American citizens as possible come to the island so that they will be more familiar with the island. Of course we would be very glad and are endeavoring to work up a tourist business, and we are doing that as far as American shipping conditions will permit. We are almost cut off from the mainland through lack of steamer service at present, but we want to make as many extensions in that direction as possible.

I have not said anything about the sugar industry, which is, of course, our main industry, because Judge Hatch, who is present, is more familiar with that particular feature than I am and he can speak to you about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that the Hawaiian people are spending money in advertising and exploiting the islands in this country?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those same people going to subscribe to this exposition at Seattle?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Nothing of that sort has been done; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any intention of doing it?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am not prepared to vouch for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Presumably you can expend money by advertising in your own way better than by subscribing to that exposition, can you?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not think your presumption applies. Our people have been doing that for the last three years. That is a regular established institution, and we will continue to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you rather put the \$25,000 in this exposition or have new light-houses and river and harbor improvements?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not know that I am prepared to answer that offhand. I would say to you that Hawaii, from its relation to the United States territory, is entitled to both.

The CHAIRMAN. But suppose Congress says it is hard up and you can only have one or the other, how do you feel about it?

Mr. McCLELLAN. We want to be represented at this exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. You would prefer it to the river and harbor improvements?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Harbor improvements and light-houses in Hawaii are for the benefit of the nation's export commerce; we ask representation in this exposition for our own benefit.

Mr. LEGARE. I do not think there is any chance of a river and harbor appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. We are all familiar with the argument that customs inspectors' salaries in New York should be raised because New York has collected so much in payments. You know that is not sound reasoning?

Mr. McCLELLAN. You will readily concede that comparisons between a great importing point like New York and the other ports of the United States is not a fair basis of comparison with a port like Honolulu, that uses all of the goods on which tariff duties are paid.

The CHAIRMAN. I do; I concede it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. And the importance of the Hawaiian Island is her strategic importance. The importance of the development of those harbors as related to the export commerce of this country has begun to be appreciated, and I take pleasure in saying that the Rivers and

Harbors Committee has been one of the first committees of this Congress to recognize the importance of Hawaii with reference to the United States, and its value in an international sense and not as a mere local territory.

Mr. HIGGINS. I think the Fortifications Committee will be the next to recognize it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I think that will be the case.

**STATEMENT OF F. M. HATCH, REPRESENTING THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE OF HONOLULU.**

Mr. HATCH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to heartily indorse all that Mr. McClellan has said, and to further remark that we contend that this exposition would not be in any sense complete unless it was able to point out to everyone the importance of the trade of the Pacific. Secretary Taft made that very plain to-day and it seemed to me he covered it quite generally.

Now, the trade of the Pacific can not be represented unless the trade of Hawaii is represented and unless the importance of that trade is represented. We are here to do our little part. I say that irrespective of the aid you give Hawaii, we intend to do our little share toward being represented at this exposition and joining with our friends on the coast and on Puget Sound. Our trade relations have not commenced scarcely with that region. Our trade relations have been almost entirely confined to the port of San Francisco, but we can see a great future to the trade of Hawaii through the development of Puget Sound, and I think it is not asking very much of this committee to make this small appropriation to help along a cause in the interest not only locally in Hawaii, but the country as a country, and if I might answer a question that was asked Mr. McClellan, if he did not consider the light-houses constructed by the Government in Hawaii a gift to Hawaii, I would say that it has been money expended in pursuance of a national obligation, to light the coast of this country as a nation, and not as an individual gift. I might say in addition that our local legislature meets only once in two years; its next session will be in March, 1909, so it is rather late to ask that the legislature make the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. When did it adjourn?

Mr. HATCH. Last March.

The CHAIRMAN. March, 1907?

Mr. HATCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And will not meet again until March, 1909?

Mr. HATCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did they stay in session?

Mr. HATCH. They are limited by the law to sixty days. They generally call an extra session.

The CHAIRMAN. But there was no movement made in the last session to obtain it?

Mr. HATCH. I think not.

Mr. REED. I will say to the committee that I took that matter up with Governor Carter and the legislative assembly and they had no money.

Mr. HATCH. I do not think they quite saw the importance of it. I know, however, that the treasury is quite hard up for money, so far as the treasury is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you consulted Governor Carter about this matter?

Mr. HATCH. No, sir; he is no longer governor. Governor Freer is our governor. I have not consulted the governor of the Territory about it, but I think I am not saying too much when I say that the Territory is extremely interested in this exposition and desires to be represented there and to do its part toward making it complete and demonstrating the importance of the trade on the Pacific Ocean. We stand on the ground, as Secretary Taft pointed out, that one of the great features of this exposition is to demonstrate the importance of the enterprise in that particular.

I thank you, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS CALE, DELEGATE FROM ALASKA.

Mr. CALE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I assure you that I shall not take up but very few minutes of your time for the reason that gentlemen who have preceded me, particularly the Representatives from the State of Washington, have said nearly all that there is to be said in relation to the interest of Alaska in this enterprise. Alaska, I think it is safe to say, is not properly appreciated by the people of the United States, and the interest that Alaska will take in this exposition is one that I think I can say is entirely devoid of sentiment. It is purely a cold business transaction with Alaska. We are desirous of bringing the attention of the people on the outside to the vast resources of the Territory and to satisfy you that it is going to be one of the greatest fields that the United States has control of in the near future. There is no longer, strictly speaking, any West. We have over there a country that is new. Ten years ago, as the governor has said, there was practically nobody in Alaska except along the borders in the southeastern portion of the Territory. We have now a population, the governor says, of about 31,000. I think he has underestimated it considerably, because I would place it from 40,000 to 45,000, although that is purely speculative. I have spent eleven years in the various portions of Alaska; I have been all over it, and I make mention of that fact to satisfy you, perhaps, that my judgment as to population may be equally as correct as the governor's.

As to our resources, the principal one up to the present time—that is, the most vast resource that we have—is the mining industry. We are producing in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 worth of gold annually. The copper industry is only in its infancy—it is not in its infancy; in fact, it is only within the last two or three years that we had any knowledge that that particular branch of mining was of such vast extent as it is, and as to the coal industry it is said by some of our geologists who have made surveys there that we have as good coal as there is in any of the fields of Pennsylvania. They have estimated as high as 2,800,000 acres of coal land, and we have the lignite and the bituminous and other grades of coal—some of the best grades of coal in the world, and also the best coke coal, and we are anxious to satisfy the people of the United States of the vast resources that are there. The agricultural possibilities of the State are well worthy of earnest consideration and encouragement.

The CHAIRMAN. What character of crops have you there?

Mr. CALE. I have seen thoroughly matured wheat there as fine as you will see in Minnesota, Dakota, or any other country. I had a sample of it with me and exhibited it.

Mr. HIGGINS. I notice that Secretary Wilson stated that he found a wheat in Siberia that could be successfully raised in Alaska, and prophesies that Alaska's wheat crop would exceed its mineral output in a few years.

Mr. CALE. I will not dispute the statement. This wheat that I took grew up voluntarily—that is, it had spading—in the town of Fairbanks. Nobody knows how it grew there. There were two or three shocks that grew up in the garden. We raise as fine potatoes, beets, carrots, lettuce, cabbages—all kinds of garden truck except some of the tropical garden truck—as can be found on the globe. We also have hay, oats, and barley. Barley could unquestionably be raised in good quantities.

Mr. NELSON. What is the extent of your summer season?

Mr. CALE. The summer, properly speaking, is from about the middle of May up until about the 1st of September. As to the summer season there, you understand, we have just as much growing time there as you have here, nearly, because it is perpetual daylight and nearly perpetual sunlight, so vegetation is exceedingly rapid, so much so that people on the outside who have never been in latitudes of that kind do not appreciate or realize fully the situation there. You would undoubtedly have frosts every night in the year in this same locality were it not for the perpetual sun and daylight. The fishing industry has been referred to, and I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell on that any longer. I wish to say that the people of Alaska are very much in earnest in this matter and are taking a great deal of interest in this exposition that is to be given on the coast. As we have no local legislature, there has been no way for the people of Alaska to get together and express themselves fully, and for that reason we have no way of appropriating money or raising money or giving it any encouragement, except by coming down here and telling you gentlemen how we feel and asking you to give us the amount called for in the bill. We hope in the very near future, with your help, that we will have a local legislature or government, so that we can in a measure better represent our Territory not only in the halls of Congress but before bodies of every kind that we have to appear before.

Now, gentlemen, I do not think of anything further that I can say that would be of interest to you, and unless you have some questions to ask I will close.

Mr. Reed has just called my attention to the fact that I should make mention of the coal in Alaska. The whole Pacific coast must draw upon Alaska for its coal reserve, because the coal in the State of Washington, as I understand it, is not as good grade of coal for all kinds of business; they do not use it. We are buying coal from Australia or New Zealand or Wales, and in foreign countries elsewhere, while we have plenty of it right on the borders of Alaska where it is easy to get and comparatively easy to mine. That is a subject that the Government must certainly take interest in—the opening up of the country and its coal mines.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Cale, there is one point that I do not know whether you stated fully or not, and I would like to ask you what

the feeling of the people of Alaska is toward this exposition—as to their desire to participate. You have a wider acquaintance perhaps there than any other man.

Mr. CALE. Certainly; every man here knows that I am a Vermonter myself. I was born and raised in Vermont, and I have been on the frontier ever since I left Vermont, forty or forty-five years ago. The people who go into Alaska are from Vermont, Massachusetts, and Illinois, and from all the other States of the Union. They are the progressive, energetic, and enterprising people of the United States who go into Alaska, so it would hardly be necessary for me to assure you that there are no people who are more desirous of aiding and assisting any enterprise that has a tendency to improve the greatness of this nation, and I can assure you that every person in Alaska is anxious and willing to participate and to do anything that they possibly can to make this exposition a success.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been nothing of this character before, has there, to help Alaska along?

Mr. CALE. No, sir; as I have said, Alaska can only participate individually. We have no way of getting together to do anything. It is very remote from Nome down to southwestern Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean this is giving you an opportunity that you never had before?

Mr. CALE. Oh, yes, sir; I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not think it was of much value to Alaska—the exhibitions that they made in Portland and St. Louis?

Mr. CALE. Oh, yes, sir; they exhibited; they were represented, as I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. I misunderstood you. I asked if you had ever had such an opportunity before, and you said “No.” What I wanted to know was whether those other opportunities had impressed themselves on your mind as having been of particular value to Alaska.

Mr. CALE. At the various other expositions, as I understand, there was an Alaskan exhibit entered.

The CHAIRMAN. But it was of so little importance that it did not come particular to your notice?

Mr. CALE. No; I can explain that in this way. I have been a miner and prospector away in the interior and it would be sometimes a year and a half when I would not even see a newspaper. It was eight months after the election before we knew whether Roosevelt or some one else was elected.

The CHAIRMAN. What I mean is that you never heard any talk of it?

Mr. CALE. No, sir.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Just give him an opportunity to explain. He has not been out there but a short time.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, but he did not hear any talk when he came out of any advantage that it had been to Alaska.

Mr. CALE. There were ten years when I never came on the outside, and I was pretty dull as to things that had transpired on the outside.

Mr. LEGARE. I understood you to say that there are 2,800,000 acres of coal land in Alaska?

Mr. CALE. That is what the Geological Survey reported.

Mr. NELSON. Have the municipal towns of Alaska communicated with you on this matter?

Mr. CALE. No, sir; they left it in the hands of Governor Hoggatt—the gentlemen who have charge of the exposition have left that to the governor to look after. Just what information he has with relation to that I am not prepared to say.

Mr. HIGGINS. How would Alaska make these exhibits—by individuals?

Mr. CALE. Oh, yes, sir, individuals—merchants.

Mr. HIGGINS. Would the cities take the matter up as municipalities?

Mr. CALE. Yes, sir; and also the railroads.

Mr. HIGGINS. Have they as yet?

Mr. CALE. I do not know.

Mr. HIGGINS. You do not know whether they have expressed themselves on the subject one way or the other?

Mr. CALE. I know they have talked about it, but whether they have got down to business since I left I do not know. It was in September that I left, and I have not devoted any time whatever to the exposition. I have been busy in other lines, so that I could not do so. That was turned over, as I have said, to the governor. I spent the whole season passing through Alaska, going from one place to the other, and it took me nearly all summer to make the trip. I did not have time to get in as close touch with the people on all subjects, of course, as I should like to have done.

STATEMENT OF HON. JONAH K. KALANIANAOLE, DELEGATE FROM HAWAII.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that Mr. Kalanianaole will present his remarks at some other day.

Mr. KALANIANAOLE. Mr. Chairman, if you wish me to say a few words as to Hawaii being represented there, I will say that I think there is nothing better that Congress can do for those people in the West than to make an appropriation.

Hawaii is the youngest Territory in the Union. Partly for that reason and partly because of her insular location she is less known to the American people than any other integral part of the nation with the exception of Alaska.

Detached from the mainland, like Alaska, comparatively few of our fellow-citizens from the States visit or pass through our islands. It is therefore especially fitting that provision should be made by the National Government to have Hawaii represented with a complete and well-prepared exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

The Hawaiian Islands and people occupy an unusual position in modern history.

While it is less than a century since the Hawaiian race emerged from primitive conditions to meet the opportunities of a Christian civilization and modern education, yet Hawaii is to-day one of the most progressive communities in this nation.

Nowhere in history is there record of any primitive people who were able to adopt modern civilization and education with as great rapidity as the Hawaiian people. Within forty years from the time their language was first reduced to printed form the mass of the Hawaiian people had progressed through the lower branches of learning, while large numbers had mastered the higher branches.

Within a quarter of a century from this educational beginning the feudal government had given place to a liberal constitutional monarchy and the common-law system of jurisprudence was established.

To-day with public high schools and endowed schools that fit our young men and women for Yale, Harvard, and all the great colleges of the country, we also have a grade school system so effective that the percentage of literacy among the Hawaiian people is a fraction higher than that of the State of Massachusetts.

The past record of educational work in Hawaii is a splendid one, and reaches the high-water mark of Anglo-Saxon effort to establish its own civilization in a subtropical country and among diverse peoples. For decades past the per capita expenditure of our citizen population for education has exceeded that of any State of the Union; the total expenditure for the maintenance of schools and the construction of school buildings in Hawaii during the past five years has been over \$2,250,000, or an equivalent of over one-fourth of the total revenues of the Territory.

The American people are not acquainted with Hawaii and its people; nor do they realize our remarkable progress both in education and commercial life.

A proper Hawaiian exhibit at the Alaska Exposition would do much to acquaint the nation with the resources and achievements of Hawaii, and provision for such an exhibit should be provided by the Federal Government.

Since the annexation of Hawaii our Territory has paid about \$10,000,000 in gold coin into the Federal Treasury. The acquisition of Hawaii has been highly profitable to the United States Government, and it is only just that Congress should deal liberally with us in providing for a Hawaiian exhibit at the coming Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is all I have at present, Mr. Chairman. We only have two others, Judge Ballenger, of the General Land Office, and a representative from the War Department, who will appear at some other time, and it will not occupy more than another hour, and I will have to ask the committee to give us that hour at some other time when these gentlemen will be here.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

(The committee thereupon at 1.20 p. m. adjourned to meet on notice.)

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS

OF THE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION

FEBRUARY 10, 1908

PART II

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ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 10, 1908.

The Committee met at 11.30 a. m., Hon. A. P. Gardner (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. W. P. RICHARDSON, OF THE NINTH U. S. INFANTRY.

Major RICHARDSON. I have been on duty in a variety of capacities in Alaska for a number of years, and for that reason, I suppose, I am asked to make a few remarks in connection with the proposed exposition at Seattle, although I have to say in the beginning that I am not fully informed as to the progress of the project up to date, and all the details connected with it, of which you have doubtless been informed by other gentlemen who have been here before you.

My own knowledge of the matter relates almost entirely to Alaska and its connection with it. This project I understand was originally suggested with the view simply to exploiting Alaska and its resources and of making the people of this country generally better acquainted with what we had in the northwest country. However, the people who took the matter up and had it in charge very wisely decided, I think, to extend the scope of the exposition to include the Canadian Yukon and northwest and the northwest section of our country, and also postponed the time of holding it from 1907, the date originally set, to 1909.

Now, the bill, I believe, carries with it the proposed appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of exploiting the resources of Alaska. This seems to me to be a very reasonable sum for that purpose, and it also seems to me a most reasonable proposition to ask the Government and Congress to expend what may be considered necessary to present, in the shape in which it is proposed there, such data in the way of samples from that country as will enable the people of the country at large to form a better idea than they have at this time of the resources of the great Territory of Alaska. We who live and have been on duty in the northwest of course are familiar with Alaska, and all the people of Seattle and Washington, or most of them, are to a degree familiar with its resources and possibilities; but it is a fact that throughout the country at large there still exists a very mistaken idea as to the resources and possibilities of the Territory.

The men in charge of the exposition are, I believe, men who have had experience in such matters, and who are well qualified to apply this proposed appropriation in a way to produce the best and the most desirable results.

It is not necessary, I think, and I do not wish to take up your time to go into detail at all as to what might be exhibited from Alaska, but this exhibit would doubtless include samples of the mining and vegetable products, the fisheries, and so on. I have been on duty in Alaska long enough to possibly incur the accusation of being enthusiastic in my sentiments toward its value to our country, but I try to divest my mind of that as much as possible, and as an officer of the Government view the problem from a dispassionate and unprejudiced standpoint, and from that point of view I say truthfully that I believe the Territory of Alaska possesses within its boundaries possibilities of wealth and homes for her people, possibilities for operations in the North Pacific, in the event it may be needed, in the way of ports, the value of which it is almost impossible to estimate. The people of Seattle, recognizing this to a degree, have undertaken to assist in developing our wealth, and they have devised this exposition in furtherance of this idea. I believe that this exposition is conceived in a generous and a noble spirit really for the development of our country. The people who have had it in charge will make it a success, I believe, whether the Government gives them the aid they ask for or not. We have other gentlemen before you who have spoken of the enterprises and reliability of the Seattle people and their ability to carry this project through. I believe from what I have seen that they are not exaggerating their statements in this respect.

Mr. RODENBERG. This bill carries how much for Alaska?

Major RICHARDSON. One hundred thousand dollars. I do not know that I can say anything further. I do not wish to take up your time unnecessarily, and, after all, when it is condensed, it only means this, that as one individual I give my hearty indorsement to this project and the best encouragement I can. It is the view of one man who has been in that country for years.

Mr. RODENBERG. There is a unanimous consent for it in Alaska?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes; there is.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years have you been in Alaska?

Major RICHARDSON. It will be eleven years next August since I went to Alaska first. I have spent five winters in the Territory and all the summers.

The CHAIRMAN. In your opinion this exposition would be of considerable benefit to the people of Alaska?

Major RICHARDSON. I think it would be of great benefit to the people at large in the United States by acquainting them with the conditions in and the possibilities of Alaska in a way which they are not able to obtain in any other way.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to say that they will have an opportunity to learn in a way they will not learn otherwise—providing people go to the exposition—the resources of Alaska, and that will help the people of Alaska?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not anything ever been done before for Alaska along this same line?

Major RICHARDSON. They had an exhibit at St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you noticed any benefit that accrued to the people of Alaska, directly or indirectly, from that exhibit?

Major RICHARDSON. I am not able to state that I have noticed any direct benefit from that particular exhibit. I have had a number of individuals speak to me, at different times, of having noted the exhibit and having been surprised at it. I never saw it myself. I do not know how extensive it was, and of course I am not able to say how well it represented the real needs of Alaska in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. The St. Louis Exposition is the only thing of that sort you have ever heard mentioned as having taught the people of the United States more about Alaska, or having directly or indirectly contributed to the prosperity of the Territory?

Major RICHARDSON. Yes; it is the only one I know of. We had a village at Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard no talk about any benefit there was to the people in Alaska of an exposition anywhere else?

Major RICHARDSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course there was one at Portland.

Major RICHARDSON. Yes; I did not think of that. I do not know what exhibit Alaska had there.

Mr. RODENBERG. Do you know how much was expended for the exhibit at St. Louis?

Major RICHARDSON. I think \$50,000.

Mr. RODENBERG. And the same at Portland?

Major RICHARDSON. I think \$50,000 at each.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. A. McKENZIE, OF CORDOVA BAY, ALASKA.

Mr. McKENZIE. It gave me a good deal of pleasure the other day to hear the chairman of this committee inquiring what good the appropriation would do the Alaskan people. Now, I think it is only fair and right that Alaska should have the first consideration in this exposition. I can not quite agree with my friend, Mr. Cushman, that the gold that came out of Alaska and the northern country did not have a very great effect in bringing about good times again in the country. I believe that was one of the great things that did bring prosperity back to this land, and I believe that we should have a very great consideration from Congress, both for Alaska and for the British Yukon territory. Both of those countries are contributing a great amount to the wealth of the United States.

Now, I do not know that Congress has ever made any mistake in any appropriation that they may have ever made for Alaska or in the purchase of it. Certainly not in the purchase; we all agree upon that to-day. I can remember when I was a small boy in western New York of my father having a conversation with a neighbor farmer of his, and my father made this remark: "I think it is a shame that Seward has squandered all that money to buy icebergs up north just for the sake of the United States having a large territory, and even if the territory is of any account I don't believe that we should have any noncontiguous territory." There is nobody running about to-day and talking about Seward's folly. I guess out of perhaps a four-bit investment in that land—we only paid about 2 cents an acre for it—I think for a four-bit investment in the Treadwell

mine there has been a million dollars taken out. Then, if you will remember, the Alaska people wanted a telegraph line up through the country there, and there was lots of hemming and hawing about that. Finally they kind of eased their consciences and said, "We will need it for war purposes," and we got the telegraph line, and we are making lots of money out of it. Major Richardson is spending some money up there on roads, and that is going to do us a lot of good, but in that we can not perhaps show you direct results as well as we can from the telegraph line.

Now, I want you to recollect that when you have been spending money on Alaska you have been spending money that was reproduced up there. We do not appear here as beggars by any manner of means, for every dollar we get out up there comes into the States. Every dollar we dig out of the ground comes into the United States, and all our taxes you have been gathering up—and you don't miss anybody up there except the people who are not of very much account in the community, and that is the lawyer and the doctor and the minister, but everybody else have to pay their taxes in some shape or form. Nobody escapes; you have got down here in the big books to our credit a very nice sum, and we think that until lately, but a very few years ago, you have been very cautious about letting any of it get back. Here was another great proposition that started up there. Old Dr. Sheldon Jackson down here asked Congress a good many years ago to give us some reindeer, but Congress was economical about that and they would not give us any money. So the old doctor goes over here among these Pennsylvania Quakers and begs some money and starts a reindeer herd up there. After a lot of work Congress voted some money to buy some more reindeer. I think about all told they started with about 1,000 reindeer, and to-day we have about 15,000 reindeer in Alaska. It has laid the foundation of what is going to be one of the great industries of the country, and it is going to amount to more to us than does the sheep industry to Oregon and Washington. We have feed there for perhaps 10,000,000 head of reindeer, and without them great sections of Alaska, larger perhaps than the States of Pennsylvania and New York combined, could not be prospected and developed. The people abused old Doctor Jackson like a pickpocket for this reindeer business, and I am sorry to say that the Alaska miners themselves thought it was a big piece of nonsense and used to laugh and josh about it; and now, since I have been in Washington, I have had communications from some of those very same boys up there asking me if I can't get a permit for them to purchase a few of these deer from the Government and pay \$150 apiece for them.

Mr. NELSON. What are they used for?

Mr. McKENZIE. They are used in packing and hauling goods, drawing sleds; their milk is good and their meat is splendid, and their hides make gloves and shoes, and so on, and we are going to pick up industries all over a section of the country that twenty years ago even Alaskans thought were worthless. You must see the difference now between this country and one such as ours, especially in the north part, where we can not use horses, the feed for which costs too much; but you take a few reindeer and pack them with supplies in the spring of the year and go out into North Alaska and prospect through the summer, come back in the winter and turn them out in

the general herd, and they take care of themselves all through the winter. If you start over there with a dog team—and the governor here knows all about driving dogs, he has the reputation of being a first-class dog driver—with a team of dogs, if you start out on that trip, and by the time you get where you want to go, perhaps 300 miles away from your starting point, your dogs will have eaten up all the load you started with; but the deer paw down through the snow to the moss and get their own food, so it is no expense whatever. And they belong to that country, as a part of it, but our people did not understand that proposition, and there was another thing that Congress was forced into by that grand old man, and we are going to build monuments some day all over Alaska to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a man who has been abused in Congress and out of Congress, and even by Alaskans themselves.

The chairman has asked the question several times as to the result of the Portland Exposition exhibits of the Alaskan people. I am sorry to say that that Portland show did not do the amount of good it should have done. In the first place, I had been in that country for a number of years, and it happened that I came out that season to the outside and visited the show, but before I got outside I knew absolutely nothing about that fair. We would have been glad to make exhibits there if we had had the opportunity, but they did not canvass the interior of the country at all, and we knew absolutely nothing about it. When I got down to Portland, Alaska had a very poor exhibit. They had lots of Indian baskets and curios and that kind of stuff, but although we have in that country the best coal on this continent, except perhaps the Pennsylvania coal, there was just a few little pieces there. We have the richest copper ore in the world, and there was only just a sample exhibit of it.

Now, we need something to develop that country. We asked Congress to aid railroads up there. We asked them to give a franchise—I was mixed up in that a little bit—and we asked Congress to give us a chance to buy a few acres of wild land for the terminal and one section of coal land to be used in the operation of the road. The House passed the bill, but the Senate said no.

The CHAIRMAN. What railroad was that?

Mr. McKENZIE. It was a syndicate of gentlemen who asked for a charter and the bill to carry the incorporation with it.

Mr. CUSHMAN. To build from Cordova Bay up the Copper River through the Mentasta Pass, all through the Yukon country.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any railroad through that country now?

Mr. McKENZIE. No; and there never will be until the Government builds it. It should go there and take care of this country where they are raising these reindeer. The Government has got to get under it or we will never have that road, and I believe this exposition will give us a chance to make such a showing in Seattle that it will attract the attention of people who have money and they will come in and help us to build railroads and assist lots of the miners up there. The same thing prevails in the copper country. We are away 170 miles in the interior of Alaska. We have been hanging onto that property for a long time. It costs lots of money to do even the assessment work out there. I have paid a dollar a pound to have stuff packed out there into that country, over the Government trail, too—the best trail in Alaska. But we can not do anything with that copper until

somebody comes in and helps us. We have to have money. We have to come down to Boston and everywhere else to get somebody to put money into it to develop that copper and build the railroad. We haven't got the money. If we get any up there you take it away from us. The Seattle folks get much, and they are about the best money getters there are in the United States, and while we are very much pleased that they have taken hold of this fair and are pushing it ahead, we understand thoroughly that they are not doing it just through philanthropy, but they are wide enough awake to know if they can keep us fellows working up there and they can develop Alaska with all its resources they are going to have a magnificent trade.

Governor McGRAW. You realize we are putting our own money in?

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes; and you are going to get back about a thousand to one when we get these copper mines working. Of course the State of Washington does not catch all the money. Right down in the State where our chairman hails from I know some gentlemen that have taken out \$30,000 a day down there. And they are not the only ones who get a great deal of the money. We buy boots and shoes——

The CHAIRMAN. They get the boots and shoes.

Mr. McKENZIE. Oh, yes; and we have a good trade with Kentucky, too.

If we have the opportunity we will make an exposition there in the ore and coal line and agricultural products that will astonish you, and I want to tell you I claim the very great honor of raising the first turnip that was grown north of the Arctic Circle in Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. What sort of an agricultural exhibit are you going to have?

Mr. McKENZIE. We will show you pretty nearly everything. We are not an agricultural people up there; we are a mining people. We have not the population there which cares very much for agricultural pursuits. In fact the average miner has a contempt for the rancher, even if the fellow has a good ranch and a good home and the miner has nothing but the pack on his back; he doesn't think much of the fellow who raises potatoes and beans.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any real farmers there?

Mr. McKENZIE. No; we haven't any yet. I think our Government will have to look to the northern countries to get just the class of people that will take advantage of the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, and I think it well to encourage the people from countries like Norway and Sweden to locate in our country. About our agricultural products, I say, I raised the first garden north of the Arctic Circle, as far as is known. Twenty days after I dropped the seed in the soil I was eating radishes. But even as far north as that the hardy vegetables thrive.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Do you know anything about the exhibit that was made at the St. Louis fair?

Mr. McKENZIE. No; I do not. But what little showing we did have at Portland, people took a great interest in. I spent the most of my time around the Alaska exhibit while I was there.

Mr. JONES. Was there any effort made to make the Alaskan exhibit a special feature there?

Mr. McKENZIE. Not that I know of. Our people had no opportunity.

Mr. JONES. Has there been anything done so far as this exposition is concerned?

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes; everybody is wide-awake, and we are going to make a better showing there in lots of things than have ever been made in the world.

Mr. RODENBERG. Will the people of Alaska contribute?

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes; the people in one community where I am will make the best showing of copper that has ever been made in this world.

Mr. RODENBERG. Can you give us any idea of the amount that the citizens of Alaska expect to raise?

Mr. McKENZIE. They can not raise any except by private subscription.

Mr. RODENBERG. I mean by private subscription.

Mr. McKENZIE. Now, as far as I know it will be run something on this line: I am interested in some copper prospects up there, and we will come down and make the best showing we can, and make the best exhibit we can in showing up our ore, and probably there will be somebody there to talk it up and see if they can't raise some money to help develop the mine. Of course, that will be strictly a business proposition.

Mr. RODENBERG. Have you any general organization up there?

Mr. McKENZIE. No; no general organization.

Governor McGRAW. I see that the city of Fairbanks is moving for general exhibits, and other towns will do the same.

Mr. MILLER. What about the agricultural possibility of the country for farming?

Mr. McKENZIE. We have great valleys that are larger than the valleys of Ohio. The soil is rich and fine, and there is no doubt but that a great amount of agricultural products will be produced.

Mr. CUSHMAN. They raise very tall native grass now.

Mr. McKENZIE. Take it in the northern part of Alaska, there is a portion of the year when we have no darkness, and the vegetation never stops growing, and it grows night and day, and the growth is something tremendous, so that while we only have maybe three months of growing season we almost have six months on account of this warm, pleasant, nice weather right along. There is a little while up in the north where I resided for a number of years that in the summer time you can constantly see the sun; it is never out of sight.

I do not know of anything more that I can say about this matter except that the Alaskan people are very much interested in it, and we feel as though Congress should give us this encouragement. As long as we are not a burden to you we think you ought to spend some of our own money in helping us out to develop that great big country.

Mr. JONES. What is likely to be the principal character of the exhibit from Alaska? Will it consist of Indian curios or will it be to illustrate the business possibilities of the country?

Mr. McKENZIE. My idea is that we shall make this a thoroughly business affair. Now, as to the expenses, for instance, up in the neighborhood where I am, we have a copper nugget that weighs, I think, 5 tons. That would be a nice thing for the people to see. It will cost us some \$3,000 or \$4,000 to get that nugget out to the sea-

shore. It lies right there in the bed of the creek, and I guess it weighs 5 tons or more. And we will make a good showing of coal, copper, gold, silver, and every metal you can speak of—tin, and coal oil. We will show you as beautiful vegetables—we will bring you some better vegetables than you can raise in any place outside.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Judge Ballinger. He was mayor of the city of Seattle for two years, and then was requested by the President to come down here and take the head of the Land Office. He is now Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he is also vice-president of the exposition, and is qualified to speak upon this matter from all sides. I take great pleasure in asking Judge Ballinger to address you.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. A. BALLINGER, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Mr. BALLINGER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my address will be Seattle after the 4th of March next.

The exposition, so far as I am acquainted with it, had its origin from a desire of the Alaska people to exploit their natural resources. The first meetings in connection with that ambition and desire was held in my office at Seattle, and from time to time meetings were held which resulted in an organization, the legal papers of which were drawn by myself. I have known quite intimately all of the purposes and origin of this enterprise, the original inception, as I say, having been for the purpose of giving the Alaskan people an opportunity to show to the world the wonderful natural resources of that country. It was considered impossible, or impracticable rather, to hold an exhibit in Alaska, and it was deemed wise, if this undertaking was made, to hold the exposition within the State at some convenient point. Therefore Seattle, being the natural port and commercial point which was intimately in touch with Alaskan development, an exposition was sought to be held at Seattle. This preliminary history may not be of much value, but it illustrates the origin of the movements.

The people of Seattle have felt indebted to Alaska for her own development largely, the wonderful resources of the country filtering through her banks, and her citizens, many of them being interested in Alaska. I myself am interested in some large corporations and some banking institutions in that country, and from that standpoint the inspiration for this exposition came primarily from Alaska itself. The Seattle people took up the enterprise with a great deal of vigor and energy, and labored to the extent that it was developed along the line of making it, so far as possible, an international affair, bringing in the American possessions in the Pacific Ocean, and trying to reach the interests of the Pacific coast in the entire Northwest in the matter of the exploitation of the commerce and industries, and in the natural resources of the entire region.

Now, this exposition is not in any sense sentimental. The purpose of the Alaskan exhibit is to represent its resources, its final possibilities in the way of settling and developing the country as a great asset for the American people, and, as Mr. McKenzie has suggested, there is some of the most remarkable coal that is in America in southern Alaska. The Matenuska field is a large field. The Katella field is

a field that contains very high grade coal and that is a very large field. The field is estimated to be worth at least \$100,000,000 as far as the coal is concerned. That has been prospected to the extent of knowing substantially what it contains. There is also the Shikan field, which contains the finest marble on the continent, some being declared to be equal to Italian marble. We have tin mines in Alaska and cinnabar and various other metals which will become of great value if brought to market, and if capital can be interested to develop them and make them a commercial resource. So I say that not only the Northwest but the Orient, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippine Islands, all those should be brought in. What we want is more markets and better markets, and we want our people to understand what should be put into those markets to make them of the most advantage to the American people, and it is only by the American people meeting with these conditions and becoming thoroughly familiar with them that they can understand the conditions and the capital that is necessary to develop them and bring them out. As was said some years ago by one of the prominent officials of Washington, "This country is a prize package, and when it is opened it will startle the world." We want an opportunity to show the world what this prize package is, in Alaska and in the Northwest and in the entire country.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK CUSHMAN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

MR. CUSHMAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is perfectly satisfactory to me that my remarks should be brief on this occasion. I think the subject has been not only generally covered, but very satisfactorily covered by the gentlemen who have preceded me.

There are a few points that have not been emphasized, by reason perhaps of the modesty of the gentlemen who have spoken in reference to this subject. One of those points I want to emphasize, and I think that should be properly emphasized, is to call the attention of this committee to the character and the capacity of the men in the city of Seattle who have this exposition practically in charge and in control. They are the men of the largest concerns of the city of Seattle, men of tremendous energy and ability and resources. For instance, the president of this exposition is Mr. Chilberg, a man who is giving up a large part of his time to this exposition, and I undertake to say that his time could not be purchased by any other commercial enterprise, for any salary whatever, within reasonable limits.

The same is true of Governor McGraw, who is here in the city of Washington now, giving up a large share of his valuable time to this exposition, and I undertake to say the same thing is true of the governor, that any other ordinary commercial enterprise he would not give up his time to. We also have Mr. Goldsmith, one of the most prosperous men of the city of Seattle, who is behind this enterprise. I only want to mention that generally, to show who are the gentlemen that the people of Seattle have considered on the right plane to make this exposition a success. The largest exhibit of all in this exposition will be the Alaskan exhibit, and properly, because they have all the multiplicity of resource in Alaska, all interested in the holding of

this exposition. Some men may have wondered why an exposition of which Alaska is the chief feature should not be held in Alaska. Any man who is familiar with the geography of Alaska, and particularly the lines of travel, will understand in a moment that it is very easy for Alaska to hold a splendid exposition of her resources on the shores of Puget Sound, more easy than it is at any point in Alaska, because the various lines of travel from the different points of Alaska converge at Seattle, and the people, for instance, residing at Nome desiring to go from Nome to Juno or to Sitka or Skagway or any point in southern Alaska, necessarily go from Nome to Seattle first and then take another boat back to points in southern Alaska. I mention that because I think it is a proper matter to be emphasized.

I also want to call your attention to the unusual cordial relations that now exist between the people of Alaska and their neighbors in British Columbia, just across the line, and likewise the very cordial business and commercial relations that exist between the dependent States along the north of the United States and British Columbia. I recall that in the largest fraternal order in Alaska, known as the Arctic Brotherhood, one of the mottoes that is prominent in their ritual illustrates the two flags, that of British Columbia and the American flag crossed together, and upon the two flags is written the motto, "No boundary line here." That is a bit of sentiment, but it grew out of an actual condition. There is a very cordial relation existing between our neighbors on the north of us, and I think that this exposition will tend not only to cement those friendly relations but will tend also to the outgrowth of greater business intercourse that will be beneficial to all parties concerned.

Another feature of this exposition that will be worth more than any other is the friendly and cordial relation that it will tend to develop between the United States and Japan. Personally, I have no patience with the various rumors of war that are spread upon the wings of the yellow press—the pending of war between this country and Japan; but I do think the exposition the Japanese people are intending to hold within a few years, which this Government will undoubtedly participate in to a large extent and in a very friendly and cordial way, and this exposition of the Pacific Northwest, at which we hope the Japanese people will exhibit their resources, will tend practically to a better understanding and a more friendly spirit between these two great nations.

There are very many other things I might mention, and I am sorry that the time is running short.

I wish to emphasize for a moment the fact that the original bill introduced contemplated the appropriation of \$1,175,000, and that by mutual and common consent those interested in this exposition have consented that we amend by reducing the amount to \$700,000. It seems to me that that is a most reasonable proposition, and I hope that neither in this committee nor on the floor of the House any further effort will be made to reduce that amount, because I think it has now been reduced, as Governor McGraw well said, to the lowest point it can be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the exhibit sought to be made. The Portland Exposition was known to the people of the United States as the most successful of the smaller expositions ever held in the United States. Without intending in any way to reflect on that exposition, it is my belief and judgment that the ex-

position which will be held in Seattle a little more than a year from now will be a much better exposition and more complete and more satisfactory in every way, and I am impelled to that belief for the reason that Seattle is a larger city than Portland. They have an extremely energetic lot of people, who have started in not to lay the burden of this exposition upon the shoulders of the Government, but merely to have the Government participate in a rather small way, small in comparison with the money designed and expected to be expended at that exposition by other parties than the United States Government. It is presumed that the entire expenditure of that exposition at Seattle, before the gates shall close, will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, and out of that vast sum the Government is only expected to expend about \$700,000, and that expenditure is to be made by the United States Government for certain dependencies and Territories of the United States that can not expend any money of their own in making satisfactory exhibits at that place.

I do not think that at this hour I ought to take up any great amount of time. There are many other things I might say and would like to say. I want to say in closing that the people of the city of Tacoma, where I reside, have been for many years the commercial business rivals of the people of the city of Seattle, and I say this not for the purpose of saying merely what is well mannered, but I want to say that we are interested and enthusiastic, and all the people of Tacoma, and all the other cities in the State of Washington, are just as earnestly behind this proposition as are the people of Seattle, and we expect to receive a proportionate degree of benefit therefrom. But the benefits which in my judgment which will accrue from this exposition will not be local; I think it will be scattered far and wide throughout the United States.

Now, as to the exposition which was held at Portland, it is hard to estimate in actual dollars exactly what that exposition was worth to the great northwestern country, and yet there is no doubt in the minds of all the people in our country that that exposition was worth millions of dollars, not alone to the regions and localities in the great Northwest, but that it was worth millions of dollars to the people who through the means of that exposition were guided into a region of untold possibilities, and we feel the effects of it yet.

Mr. Cook. What is your idea as to the ability to be ready in 1910 with a \$10,000,000 project?

Mr. CUSHMAN. I am glad you called that to my attention. There are certain advantages which we possess in the Northwest toward getting an exposition ready that are not possessed by other parts of the United States. For instance; we have in that country the most delightful climate, that enables the work to go on the year round.

Now, ordinarily, a large portion of the work toward preparing the ground for an exposition, the grading and the preparation of the grounds and the beautifying of the grounds in many locations must practically cease in the winter time. The work in Seattle is going on right now while we are sitting here. A short time before I left home to come to Congress I took the pains to go out and go over those grounds. The work is going on there now and will go on all winter long. One of the things that commends this proposition to my mind most cordially and heartily is the active and energetic way that the people of Seattle have laid hold of this thing and started in to

bear the burden of it themselves. As has been well said by Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Humphrey, there is no doubt in my mind if, through any unfortunate circumstances, the Government should fail to participate in this exposition, that there will yet be held on the shores of Puget Sound in 1909 one of the most successful expositions ever held in the United States. And having said that much, I ought to say further that I do not believe when we are dealing with people who have taken hold of a proposition of this kind as energetically as they have and have given their money and their time and their substance to make it a success the Government ought to say, "Well, they are able to do it all, and we will not participate," and I do not believe that is the spirit of this committee, and I do not believe it will be the spirit of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Do you really think it will be in complete condition on June 1, if the people desire to visit it?

Mr. CUSHMAN. I believe it will. Sometimes there are a few little things that are not yet completed, but I believe that from a practical standpoint when that time comes that exposition will be nineteen-twentieths complete. There are always a few exhibits that are delayed in getting in, and possibly one or two of the smaller buildings not yet completed, and people having a concession may be installing, but for all practical purposes I honestly believe that on that day the exposition will open its gates practically complete. I think there are certain things that ought to be considered distinctly different between Jamestown and an exposition in the Northwest. The people at Jamestown were not to blame for some of the things that existed. That is an old country, and the climate there is not as delightful as it might be, and I think to hold a successful exposition anywhere there ought to be certain natural reasons.

There is no part of the United States where a greater exhibit can be made than can and will be made on the shores of Puget Sound, and the situation exists there which could not be duplicated by any other part of the United States. We lie out there in a beautiful climate, on the shores of a great inland sea, and with a perfect world of countries lying in a circle on the sea. All of those countries not only can exhibit at that exposition, but in my judgment it will be to their great and material advantage to exhibit there. And this exposition is intended to be a great commercial exposition. I am not here to decry the importance of great historical interests in the United States, but we do live in a great commercial age, and the great commercial features of this exposition lie at the basis of it, and this is one of the things that gives me belief that it will be a great success, because it appeals to the business side of man's nature, and many a man will go to the exposition and make an exhibit of his property and his resources in order to benefit either himself or the community in which he resides that would not attend an exposition merely to celebrate a historical event, however important.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. L. JONES, OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there is but little to add to what has been said by those who have preceded me. They have covered the subject fully. You have had presented to you the objects and purposes of this exposition, and you have been told of what we have done for ourselves. It must be apparent to you that

this exposition will be held, and that it will be a success, whether the Government makes an exhibit or not. The energy and business capacity of the people of Seattle is a sufficient guaranty of this, and the hearty cooperation of the State and the counties of Washington render it absolutely certain.

As has been shown to you, there will be spent several millions of dollars in making this exposition a success. It will be no mere fair of a local or even a State character. It will be a great big international exposition, participated in by all the Pacific coast States, as well as many of the others, and by the nations bordering on the Pacific in whose trade and development the whole nation is interested. We invite the Federal Government to participate by making an exhibit. Can it afford to do less than accept this invitation and make a creditable showing? This is all we ask, and we can not believe this invitation will be refused. This committee will surely recommend a sufficient appropriation for this purpose.

This exposition is not being held entirely for our own benefit. That western country must furnish the homes for your overplus population. We can do it. We have the land and the natural resources to build up a mighty empire beyond the Rocky Mountains and in Alaska. We want to have a chance to show you what we can do. We want to get your people out there so they can see for themselves. Government participation will help us do it. We can show your people the grandest scenery on the continent. We can show them the most attractive bodies of water on the globe. We can take you at small expense upon the most interesting and instructive trips that can be taken anywhere. A trip across the continent to many of your people is a liberal education. To see Seattle and its people is of itself the experience of a lifetime. To see their energy, their stupendous work, and their buoyant optimism is an inspiration that will repay the nation for any expenditure it may make. We will show you the products of our soil, our mines, our forests, and our fisheries, and our great maritime advantages. All these must be seen to be appreciated. We don't dare to tell you the truth about what we can raise on an acre of ground, or cut from an acre of timber, or take from the water, nor how easily we can sail into and out of our harbors. Nor do we dare tell you of the pleasures of our climate. We must get you out there to see and feel for yourselves.

We ask the paltry sum of \$100,000 for an exhibit from Alaska. This is a beggarly sum. The Government should give it cheerfully and without hesitation, and more too. They have no local government; they can't do it themselves. Alaska has poured into the Federal Treasury over \$11,000,000 of revenues and has enriched us by over \$300,000,000 worth of products and now adds to our national wealth in gold alone almost \$20,000,000 a year. It has untold wealth in coal, copper, timber, furs, and fisheries. There are over 375,000,000 acres of land, millions of it good agricultural land and capable of supporting, and which will support sometime in the future, hundreds of thousands, aye, millions, of people. We want to show you the possibilities of this splendid domain, its stupendous resources, its magnificent wealth, and the reasons for our faith in this mighty Territory. The people there now are your constituents. They have come from your State and from all the other States of the Union. Those who will go there hereafter will come largely from the same source. The

National Government takes from their hardly earned wealth a million dollars a year, with practically no return either in Government or financial assistance. With the pick and shovel they dig from the frozen earth millions a year and add to our national wealth. They ask you to give them the paltry sum of \$100,000 that they may show you something of their possibilities. Upon what excuse can their request be denied?

We ask that Hawaii may be given \$25,000 in order to display her products and make known her possibilities. This isn't much, but it means much to them and their little islands. I but repeat what has been said to you before when I say that she has contributed to the Federal Treasury over \$10,000,000 and has received very little in return. These islands came to us voluntarily, and yet we may have had more to do with it than we generally admit. I had the pleasure of visiting them last spring. They are wonderful islands and a most interesting people. Their agricultural possibilities can be shown only by such an exhibit as might be made at this fair or by an actual visit. They want people of the Caucasian race to settle there and make homes. The opportunities must be shown in some way. Instead of being an oriental dependency and an actual menace in time of war, they should be peopled with those in sympathy with our own ideas of life and government. The native Hawaiians are a magnificent people. Gentle, kindly, hospitable, honest, and trustful; of splendid physique and much intellectual power, and with the proper care, encouragement, and consideration they will make as good citizens as any that honor and revere our flag. They should be enabled to make an exhibit showing their early life, habits, customs, and handiwork. They could make one that would be most interesting and very instructive. They should also be enabled to show the work they are doing in an educational way. This is truly wonderful. They can teach us valuable lessons in the conduct and administration of their schools. Their system is of the best, the results attained remarkable and inspiring. Their motto is "One flag, one language, and one country," a motto which we could follow with great profit. These islands will furnish ideal homes for thousands of the immigrants now coming to our shores, who would find there a most hospitable soil and a homelike climate and who would become happy, prosperous, and contented citizens.

I can add nothing to what has been said regarding the Philippines by Secretary Taft and those who have preceded me.

I want to emphasize the fact that this is no real-estate scheme. The grounds upon which the exposition will be held belong to the State. The stock is all common stock. The stockholders will get absolutely nothing except what may be left after all expenses are paid. It is to be hoped that there will be some left, but the men who are behind this enterprise do not hope to make any money out of it. Our people hope to profit by the general benefit that may come to our section. We believe the whole country will share in this as well as we. If opportunities are opened up to your neighbors, and constituents by which they may better their condition, and we secure industrious and energetic and loyal citizens a mutual benefit is conferred and the nation is the gainer thereby. In my judgment this committee will be rendering a patriotic service to their country by recommending a reasonable appropriation for a Government exhibit, so that the people

of the country may know that this exposition has the approval of the nation. Our request is modest, fair, and just. We trust it will be granted without hesitation.

Just merely to sum up what we are asking in this bill. As has been stated, it has been reduced from a little over \$1,000,000 to \$700,000. I would like if this committee could raise some of those items. I would like this committee to give a little more than \$25,000 for Hawaii and a bit more for the Philippine Islands. It seems to me that is a little too small, that with that sum of money they can not make the exhibit that they really ought to make. Now, our people have cut it down to the very limit, as they have stated, and I believe this committee would be doing a good thing if they would raise it just a little. All we ask is \$250,000 for a Government exhibit, \$25,000 for Hawaii—that is what it is cut to—\$25,000 for the Philippines, and \$100,000 for Alaska, making \$400,000, and \$300,000 for buildings. While we will be satisfied if you report that amount, which has already passed the Senate, I believe you would do nothing more than what is right and what is just toward these people if you would raise this amount just a little bit and give Hawaii a few thousand dollars more and give to the Philippines a few thousand dollars more.

Mr. COOK. What would be your idea of the amount?

Mr. JONES. I should think it ought to be \$50,000 for each of those two countries. Hawaii has turned in a revenue of over \$10,000,000, and they have gotten very little in return from the Government. The public buildings over there that they had—they belonged to the people of Hawaii and are used by our Government as well as the local government. They built their light-houses. We have not even taken them over yet, and we have given them just a little for the improvement of their harbors, so that it seems to me we would simply be doing justice to them to give \$50,000 instead of \$25,000. We do not know much about the Philippine Islands, and we can not know unless they make a proper showing. It is a long ways off, and it seems to me \$50,000 would not be any too much, in fact it would be small enough for these people here, and I think this committee could well afford to show a little bit more liberality than we have asked for and the Senate has passed.

I will not take the time of the committee any further, but I will say that there is no question about the State of Washington being behind this proposition.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I want to thank the committee for the courtesy they have extended to us in this hearing, and I want to call attention to the fact that since we had our hearing the other day the bill has passed the Senate, and of course I ask that the Senate bill be reported rather than the one which I introduced.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill reported by the Senate is entirely satisfactory to you gentlemen?

Mr. HUMPHREY. With the single exception that I do hope the committee will follow the suggestion of Congressman Jones in

regard to the Philippines and Hawaii. It does seem to me that, when you consider the importance of these Territories to this country, \$25,000 is an insignificant sum. It looks as though they were not properly considered in making that appropriation, and I think it ought to be done in each of those instances.

Mr. HOWELL. These figures were arrived at after consultation with Government officials?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not know how these figures were arrived at. Individually I never heard of the cutting down of these items until it was reported to me.

Mr. JONES. Those who did cut them down cut it right to the bone.

Mr. HOWELL. Do you want an additional appropriation for Alaska also?

Mr. JONES. One hundred thousand dollars will cover that in pretty good shape, I think.

(At 12.30 p. m. the committee adjourned.)

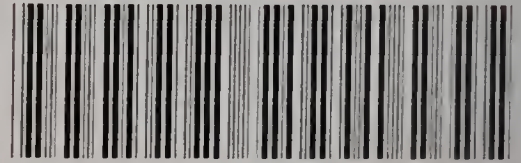
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